Kurdistan Regional Government
Council of Ministers
Ministry of Education

Sunrise

Student's Book



9

Map of the Book

Welcome to Music Now!

– the music festival for young people from all round the world!

• Present Simple • Present Continuous (revision) • Definite articles

1 LISTEN AND READ

Look at the photos. Match the people with their descriptions 1–6.









1 He's got short dark hair and he's wearing a red shirt and black jeans. He's a singer from Kurdistan.
2 She's standing on the right and she's got straight dark hair. She's with an all-girl rock band from New Zealand.
3 She's standing on the left and she's got long curly hair. She comes from Ireland.
4 He's standing on the right and he's got fair hair. He's the leader of a band from England.
5 She's standing in the middle and she's got blonde hair. She's a keyboard player from Canada.
6 He's sitting in the middle and he's wearing a white jacket and a red belt. He's with a samba group from Brazil.

Now ask and answer.

- Where does ______ come from?
- He/She comes from ______ .





2 Listen and Speak

Listen and point at the instruments in the photos.

1 drums 2 guitar 3 keyboard 4 violin

Now make sentences.

Dave Jade Annie Maddy Nelson	plays	**the**	drums. violin. guitar. keyboard.

3 Speak

Look at the photos. Ask and answer.

■ What does ______ look like?
■ He/She's got ______ hair and he/she's wearing ______.

Where's he/she sitting/standing?
What's he/she holding?

LOOK!
on the left/right
in the middle

4 Grammar

Complete.

Present simple
Jade comes from New Zealand.
Maddy and Dave ______ from Europe.
Maddy ______ the violin.
Jade and Dave ______ the guitar.

Present continuous
Dana ______ holding a microphone.
Dave ______ ______ a guitar.
Jade ______ ______ white jeans.
Nelson is ______ in the middle.
Maddy and Dana ______ ______ on the left.

Listen and check.

5 Write

Write about three people in the photos.

Annie comes from Canada and she plays the keyboard. She's standing in the middle. She's got blonde hair and she's wearing a long blue skirt and a purple top.

Activity Book **Welcome Unit Activities 1 and 2**



6 Listen and Read

Listen to what Mike and Emma say and complete the paragraph.

Mike and Emma are students, and they're __1__ years old. This summer they're __2__ on a newspaper called __3__ . The newspaper is about a festival called __4__ . The festival is in __5__ , and has new music from lots of different __6__ .

7 Speak and Write

Ask and answer.

What are Emma and Mike going to do this week?
What are you going to do this week?

Now write a paragraph about your plans for the week.

8 Listen and Speak

Listen and number the kinds of music.

rock jazz folk samba reggae classical

Now ask and answer.

What kind of music do you like?
Do you like ____?

9 WRITE

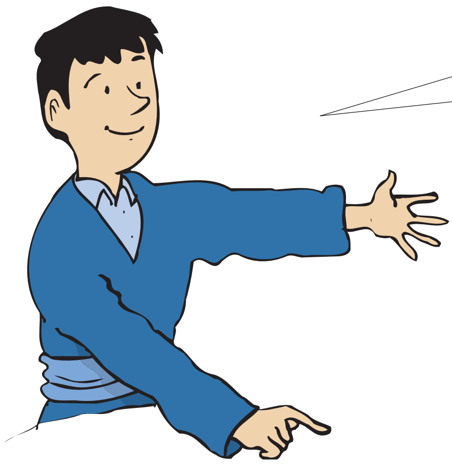
Look at the Fact File about Scotland and Edinburgh. Write a short description of the capital city of your country.

> **• FACT FILE •**
>
> **Scotland** was an independent country until 1707. Then it joined England and is now part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Many Scots (the people who live in Scotland) want the country to be independent again. Nearly five million people live in Scotland. They all speak English with a Scottish accent. Some people in the Western Isles speak a language called Gaelic. They teach this language in some western Scottish schools.
>
> **Edinburgh** is the capital city of Scotland and its population is about 425,000. It's in the south-east of Scotland, on the coast. The city has a famous castle, three universities and lots of beautiful buildings. It's also got an airport, a modern sports centre, and two well-known football teams! Every year there are many festivals in Edinburgh – the largest is the Edinburgh International Festival of drama and music.

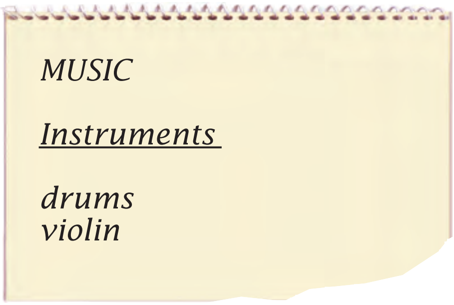


TO HELP YOU STUDY

10 Your vocabulary notebook



Keep a notebook with new words in it. Write words on different pages, for example 'Music', 'Words I like', 'Buildings'.



Welcome Unit Activities 3–9

1 Music Now

Lesson 1 She's the one who's got a suitcase.

• Relative pronoun: *who* • Relative adverb: *where*



1 Listen and Read

Maddy Hello, I'm Maddy Cullen, from Ireland.
Vanessa How do you spell your surname?
Maddy C–U–double L–E–N.
Vanessa Ah, yes, I remember. You're the person who telephoned this morning. You're in room 407. Can you fill in this form, please?
Maddy Sure! It's really big here! I expect there's a place where I can get a cup of coffee, but I can't find it.
Vanessa There's a café on the first floor, and the coffee's not bad.
Dave Excuse me. I'm looking for a place where I can leave my guitar.
Vanessa Sorry, I don't know. Ask Rob Townsend – he's the man who's organising the festival.
Dave Where can I find him?

Read

Emma Hi, I'm Emma. I'm a reporter for *MNX*.
Dave Hello, my name's Dave. Pleased to meet you.
Emma Nice to meet you too. Are you looking for someone?
Dave Yes, I'm looking for Rob Townsend.
Emma He's the man in the suit who's standing by the door.
Dave Oh, great. Thank you!

Look at the photo and find the Festival Organiser.

2 Listen and Speak

Listen and find these people in the photo.

1 Rosanna, the singer from Spain
2 Emma, the photographer from *MNX*
3 Mungo, the disc jockey from Glasgow
4 Maddy, the musician from Ireland
5 Dave, the guitarist from Liverpool

Now ask and answer.

■ Which one is ____?
■ He's/She's the one who …

3 Grammar

Complete.

who **= people** ***where*** **= place**
Rob is the man _____ is near the door.
He's the person _____ can help you.
A shop is a place _____ you can buy things.
A café is a place _____ you can get coffee.

Listen and check.

4 Write and Speak

Match the beginnings with the endings.

1 A photographer is someone who
2 A reporter is a person who
3 A musician is someone who
4 A disc jockey is a person who
5 A pop singer is someone who
6 A doctor is a person who

a) plays records in a disco, on radio or on TV.
b) reports news.
c) looks after sick people.
d) takes photographs.
e) sings popular songs.
f) plays a musical instrument.

Activity Book Unit 1 Lesson 1 Activities 1–3

5 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat. Mark the stress.

●•• **fes**tival musical musician photograph
photographer popular reception reporter

6 Read and Speak

Read the text and find a place where …

1 you can get snacks and drinks.
2 you can always find a nurse.
3 you can have lunch.
4 you can catch buses to the city centre.
5 you can watch satellite TV.

FESTIVAL VILLAGE – INFORMATION

Meals

There is a self-service restaurant on the ground floor of Queen's Hall.
❖ Breakfast 7.30–9am
❖ Lunch 12.30–1.30pm
❖ Dinner 6–7pm
Upstairs on the first floor, there is a café where you can get snacks and hot and cold drinks. There is also a shop, and a television room where you can watch satellite TV.

Communications

There are post boxes and public telephones in the Reception Centre on the ground floor.

Illness and accidents

There is always a nurse on duty in the health centre on the first floor. Contact the receptionist for a doctor or dentist.

Transport

You can catch buses to the city centre at the bus stop outside the main entrance of the Village. You can usually find taxis outside the Reception Centre.

Now ask and answer. Use these words.

phone call TV bus cup of coffee nurse letters

■ Excuse me. Where can I make a phone call?
■ In the Reception Centre on the ground floor.

7 Write and Speak

Write definitions of these words.

bus stop dentist disco guitarist nurse post box student self-service restaurant

Now read out your definitions but don't say the word! Can the other students guess?

Activity Book Unit 1 Lesson 1 Activities 4–6

Lesson 2 *I love making new friends.*

• *-ing* forms • *so/neither* + auxiliaries

1 Listen and Read





Mike and Emma are at a welcome party on the Music Now stage.

Emma Hi! I'm Emma, and this is Mike. We're from *MNX*, the festival newspaper. Can we ask you some questions?

Jade Sure.

Dave Go ahead.

Mike We're doing an article about people's likes and dislikes. So what three things do you like doing most?

Jade Mm. That's easy! I like playing the bass guitar, of course. And I love making new friends.

Dave Yes, so do I.

Jade And I'm interested in discovering new places, so I really like sightseeing.

Dave Do you? I don't! I can't stand looking at old buildings.

Jade Well, what do you like then?

Dave I love playing and singing, and I don't mind practising the guitar.

Emma Smile, please.

Jade Oh, who's that?

Mike He's a piper – he's playing the bagpipes. They're Scottish, but to tell you the truth I don't really like them.

Jade Neither do I! Why is he wearing a skirt?

Mike It isn't a skirt! It's a kilt!

Jade I'm only joking! I know it's a kilt.

Now complete the sentences.

1 Jade _____ playing the bass guitar.
2 She _____ making new friends.
3 She is interested in _____ .
4 She _____ _____ listening to the bagpipes.

LOOK! *-ing* **forms**

I love mak**ing** new friends.
Do you mind practis**ing**?
They can't stand look**ing** at old buildings.
Are you good at do**ing** your homework?

2 Read and Write

There are four mistakes in Mike's article. Write it again correctly.

FIVE MINUTES WITH DAVE LEWIS

Love
'I love meeting old friends, and dancing and singing.'
Can't stand
'I can't stand watching old films.'
Don't mind
'I don't mind sightseeing.'



3 Grammar

Match.

Agreeing

1 I love travelling.	a) So am I.
2 I can't stand being late.	b) So do I.
3 I don't mind cooking.	c) Neither can I.
4 I'm interested in Scottish dancing.	d) Neither do I.

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 2 Activities 1 and 2**

4 Listen and Speak

Listen to Mike and Emma and complete the chart.

love ✓   don't mind **OK**   can't stand ✗

	Mike	Emma
watching cartoons	✔	✔
getting up early	OK	OK
cooking	✔	✘
listening to the bagpipes		
washing up		
going to parties		
doing my homework		
tidying my room		
going shopping		

Now talk about Mike and Emma.

Mike loves watching cartoons and so does Emma.

Mike doesn't mind getting up early and neither does Emma.

Mike loves cooking but Emma can't stand it.

5 Speak and Write

Ask and answer questions about the activities in the chart.

- Do you like …?
- Yes, I love …/I don't mind …/No, I can't stand …

Now write five sentences about other students.

6 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

I love playing and singing.
So do I.
Do you? I don't.
I can't stand sightseeing.
Neither can I.
It isn't a skirt. It's a kilt.

Now underline the stressed words.

7 Game

Agreement tennis

I love dancing.

So do I.

I can't speak French.

Neither can I.

8 Write

Complete for yourself.

FIVE MINUTES WITH _____ (your name)

Love ______________________

Can't stand ______________________

Don't mind ______________________

Good at ______________________

Interested in ______________________

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 2 Activities 3–7**



Lesson 3 *What's happening this week?*

- **Present continuous: future arrangements (revision)**
- **Making suggestions *Why don't you/we ...?***

1 Listen and Read

Read the festival programme and find out the answers to these questions.

1 When is Rosanna singing?
Rosanna is singing at seven o'clock on Tuesday.
2 What day is Maddy playing the violin?
3 What time are Nelson Costa and Papagaio performing?
4 When is Dana singing?
5 When are the musicians visiting the castle?
6 How long are they spending at the sports centre?
7 What are they doing on Thursday night?
8 When are they leaving for the Highlands?
9 How long are they staying in Inverness?

MUSIC NOW
FESTIVAL PROGRAMME

Here are just a few of the things that are happening this week

Why don't you...

Monday
12.15 pm • Come on a sightseeing tour of Edinburgh and visit the castle.
7.30 pm • Come and watch Maddy Cullen on the violin.

Tuesday
3.00 pm • Visit historic Holyrood Palace.
7.00 pm • Hear the voice of singer Rosanna Perez and dance to Jade and Cascade.

Wednesday
2–4 pm • Visit the Sports Centre.
8.00 pm • Come and see Dave and the Numbers.

Thursday
7.30 pm • Enjoy the singing of Dana Azad and Annie Smith.
10.00 pm • Join us for a walk and discover the mysteries of Edinburgh at night.

Friday
7.00 pm • Dance to the South American sounds of Nelson Costa and the Papagaio Samba Band.

Saturday
8.00 am • Try something more adventurous! We leave Edinburgh and travel north to the Scottish Highlands by coach. After we have visited Loch Ness we'll stay for the night in Inverness.

Sunday
10 am • Visit the Loch Ness Monster Exhibition. Then, after lunch, we return to Edinburgh.
7.30 pm • Fantastic farewell party with Master Blaster.

MNX

2 Listen and Speak

Listen to Rob Townsend talking at the party and note down *five* changes to the programme.



Now ask and answer questions about the changes.

- Are they taking a sightseeing tour at 12.15 on Monday?
- Yes, they are.
- Is Maddy playing at 7.30?
- No, she isn't. She's playing at ______ .

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 3 Activity 1**

3 Grammar

Complete.

Making suggestions:
Why don't you visit the Sports Centre on Wednesday?
_____ don't you try something more adventurous?
Why _____ you come and watch Maddy Cullen?
_____ _____ _____ come on a sightseeing tour of Edinburgh?
_____ _____ we meet again later?

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 3 Activity 2**

4 Listen

Jade and her band are travelling round the world after the festival! Listen to Jade's interview with Mike and put a–f in the right order.

a) Fly to Australia.
b) Stop in San Francisco, USA.
c) Travel to Greece.
d) Return to New Zealand.
e) Visit Spain.
f) Go to Brazil.

Now complete the timetable.

Jade and Cascade: World Tour

1st August	*Visit Spain.*
8th August	
12th August	
1st September	
8th September	
9th September	



5 Speak

Ask and answer questions about the World Tour.

- When are they visiting Spain?
- On the first of August.
- How long are they staying there?
- For a week.

LOOK!
First … Next … Then … After that … Finally …

6 Write

Complete Mike's article for *MNX*.

World Tour for Jade and Cascade

It's an exciting summer for Jade and Cascade. The band are starting their World Tour on 1st August. First they're (1)… . Next they're (2)… . Then (3)… and after that (4)… . Finally (5)… . They're (6)… on 9th September, and on 10th September – guess what! – they're going back to school!

7 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

si**ng**	E**ng**lish
si**ng**i**ng**	la**ng**uage
thi**ng**	hu**ng**ry

Now write these words under the correct sound.

doing finger kangaroo long longer ring

Listen and check.

8 Write

What's happening this week? Think about pop stars, other famous people, and sports teams, and make notes under these headings.

Who/What? Where? When?

Now write sentences.

The local football team are playing at the stadium at eight o'clock on Saturday night.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 3 Activities 3–7**

Lesson 4 What makes you angry?



MNX meets Jade from Cascade!

Have you got a nickname?
The others in the band usually call me 'J' – you can guess why!

What's special about Cascade?
We're the best in the world! Only joking! Seriously, there are six of us, and we're from Auckland on the North Island of New Zealand. (1)…

What do you think of Edinburgh?
It's exciting here, it's amazing, and everyone's very positive.

What makes you laugh?
I really like watching old cartoons on TV. (2)…

When did you last cry?
When my pet horse, Jojo, died last year.

What words best describe you?
Oh, I don't know. Fun, I hope. Sometimes a bit crazy!

What's your idea of a good friend?
(3)… Someone who listens to you.

What makes you angry?
People who never think about others.

Have you got any bad habits?
(4)… I love staying up late.

What's your room like?
Don't ask! It's always a mess – there are clothes everywhere.

What kind of music do you like?
Music that you can dance to.

What do you do in your free time?
(5)… And I often go swimming.

And finally, what are you doing tonight?
Some of us are checking out the music scene here in Edinburgh, you know, finding the best clubs. Do you want to come along?
Yes, please!



READING

1 Read the *MNX* article and complete Jade's answers with sentences a–e.

a) Yes – not going to bed.
b) Someone who you can talk to.
c) We play really cool dance music.
d) I enjoy horse riding. We've got lots of open countryside in New Zealand.
e) I laugh all the time.

2 *MNX* asked Dana from Kurdistan some questions. Here are the answers. What were the questions?



1 In Kurdistan, no. But here in Edinburgh people sometimes call me Danny.
2 Bilind Ibrahim.
3 When my friend moved to another town.
4 People who tell me what to do.
5 Just one – I usually talk too much!
6 I write songs and practise my singing.

LISTENING

3 Read this profile of Dave from Liverpool. There are seven mistakes in the profile. Listen to an interview with Dave and correct the mistakes.

MNX PROFILES

DAVE



Dave Lewis is the guitarist and lead singer with Dave and the Numbers from Liverpool. There are five of them in the band, three guitars, piano and drums.

All kinds of jokes make him laugh, and sad films make him cry! He's a quiet person who likes being alone. For Dave, a good friend is someone who shares things.

Dave's only bad habit is eating too fast. His room is full of guitars, and he's a fan of 60s music, especially The Beatles. In his free time Dave plays football and baseball.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2**

SPEAKING

4 Ask each other the questions from the *MNX* article. Note down the answers.

WRITING

5 Look at the profile of Dave. Write a profile of the student you interviewed in activity 4.

TO HELP YOU STUDY

6 Real English

Practise these expressions from Unit 1.



Sure. Pleased to meet you. Go ahead!
To tell you the truth, … I'm only joking!
Guess what! Don't ask!

7 Guessing the meaning of words

You can find the meaning of new words in a dictionary, you can ask for help, or you can guess. Guessing is fun! Look!



What's your room like?
Don't ask! It's always a mess – there are clothes everywhere.

What does 'mess' mean? We know it's about Jade's room. She says 'Don't ask', so it's probably not good. She says 'there are clothes everywhere', on the floor and on the bed. So the room isn't tidy – it's a mess! It's good to guess the meaning of a word before you ask for help or use a dictionary.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 4 Activities 3–6**



Review

1 Read and complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

MNX is the Music Now festival newspaper. It (come) ___1___ out every day with news and pictures of the festival. Mike and Emma are two teenagers who (have) ___2___ summer jobs on the newspaper. They (go) ___3___ back to school in the autumn. Mike (live) ___4___ in Edinburgh and (know) ___5___ the city well. Emma (come) ___6___ from London but she (stay) ___7___ with some friends in Edinburgh for the festival.

2 Read and complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

TODAY MNX PROFILES
EMMA, OUR NEW REPORTER



This is Emma's first visit to Edinburgh and she's (enjoy) ___1___ every minute. She's (work) ___2___ on *MNX* because she (love) ___3___ music. 'I'm going (write) ___4___ about the musicians. And I can go to all the concerts free!'

Our new reporter is TV mad and she (watch) ___5___ lots of cartooons. She also loves (go) ___6___ to parties, and we're (have) ___7___ lots of parties at the festival. She's someone who (hate) ___8___ cooking but loves (shop) ___9___ .

What is she interested in? 'Oh, that's easy. People, people, people. I love (talk) ___10___ to people.'

Emma is good at (write) ___11___ and doesn't mind (work) ___12___ hard. That's why she's going (be) ___13___ a great reporter!

3 Complete with a noun and *who* or *where*.

1 A _____ is someone _____ plays the bagpipes.
2 An _____ is a place _____ you can catch a plane.
3 A _____ is a large building _____ kings and queens live.
4 A _____ is a person _____ plays the guitar.
5 A _____ is a group of people _____ play music together.
6 A _____ is a room _____ you can cook food.
7 A _____ is someone _____ you know and like.
8 A _____ is a place _____ you can dance.

4 Look at the chart. Ask and answer questions about Dana and Rosanna.

love ✓ don't mind **OK** can't stand ✗

	Dana	Rosanna
dance	✓	OK
practise	OK	✓
get up early	✗	OK
go to parties	OK	✓
fly	✓	✗

■ Does Dana like dancing?
■ Yes, he loves dancing.
■ Does Rosanna like dancing?
■ She doesn't mind dancing.

Now write sentences.

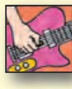
Dana loves dancing. He doesn't mind …

5 Write sentences using *so* or *neither*.

I love cartoons/Emma and Mike

I love cartoons and so do Emma and Mike.

1 Mike is a reporter/Emma
2 We are students/they
3 Mike doesn't really like bagpipes/Jade
4 Maddy doesn't live in Edinburgh/we
5 Dave plays the guitar/Jade
6 I speak English/you
7 Dave doesn't mind practising/Annie
8 Emma can't speak Spanish/Mike



6 Make suggestions.

■ It's raining. (you/raincoat)
■ Why don't you wear your raincoat?

1 I'm tired. (you/bed)
2 I'm hungry. (you/eat something)
3 What shall we do this evening? (we/cinema)
4 My watch is broken. (you/a new one)
5 It's a lovely day. (we/picnic)

7 Correct these sentences.

1 A photographer is a person who makes photographs.
2 Emma is one who's carrying a camera.
3 Mike doesn't stand going shopping.
4 Annie don't mind washing up.
5 How long time is Jade spending in Brazil?
6 We're staying in Inverness at Saturday night.

8 Find the odd word.

1 nurse singer doctor dentist
2 violin drum microphone guitar
3 rock samba jazz singer
4 camera skirt kilt jacket
5 bus taxi travel coach

9 Test each other: spelling.

How do you spell 'address'?

A–double D–R–E–double S

10 Puzzle

Look at the chart below. The five people all live in different countries:

Brazil, Canada, Hungary, Spain, Australia

They all have different jobs:

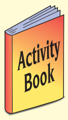
dentist, doctor, musician, reporter, teacher

Read the clues and work out where they live and what they do.

Name	Country	Job
Anna		
Bruce		
Colin		
Diana		
Edward		

Clues

Anna lives in North America.
Bruce lives in Europe.
One of the women lives in Hungary.
Edward doesn't live in Australia.
The person who lives in Australia is a teacher.
The musician lives in Spain.
One of the men is a reporter.
The dentist doesn't live in Canada.
The doctor is a woman.



Unit 1 Review Activities 1–5

The Wheel

1 READ

It is part of human nature to discover and invent. Without discovery and invention we would still be living in caves like our ancestors. Imagine a world without medicine and agriculture, without the wheel, without an alphabet and numbers. There would be no radio, no television, no telephone, no cars, no planes. We would live in a cold world without fire to keep us warm, with no way of cooking our food ...

At first discovery and invention was a slow process. Basic technology took thousands of years to develop. Nowadays there is very little left to discover and the speed of invention is terrifying. Every year there are developments to mobile phones, cameras and computers. Think about what has happened in the last ten years. How much will happen in the next ten?

Not all discoveries and inventions are beneficial. Science can help us live longer and more comfortably. It can also invent new and more efficient ways of killing each other. It can lead to pollution and global warming.

We must remember that we are responsible for our world. We must try to make sure that modern discoveries and inventions are put to good uses and not bad.

Match the correct definitions:

1 We *invent* ...
2 We *discover* ...

A ... something that does not already exist, something completely new.
B ... something that already exists, but that no one has found.

Look at the these discoveries and inventions. Make two lists:

1 Discoveries 2 Inventions

the wheel fire the plane television
America the Earth goes round the Sun
the alphabet oil

2 READ

The wheel was probably the most important mechanical invention in history. Nobody knows exactly where or when humans invented the wheel. Archaeologists say that there were probably wheels in The Middle East as early as 8000 BC.

The earliest discovered wheel comes from Iraq. Its date is about 3500 BC.

The wheel developed at different times in different places. Some ancient civilisations like the Incas and Mayas of South America, although very advanced in other ways, never invented the wheel. In fact the wheel was completely unknown in the Americas until the arrival of the Europeans in the 15th century.

The Europeans themselves did not invent the wheel until about 1400 BC.

Put these places into the correct historical order to show the development of the wheel:

Europe
North and South America
The Middle East



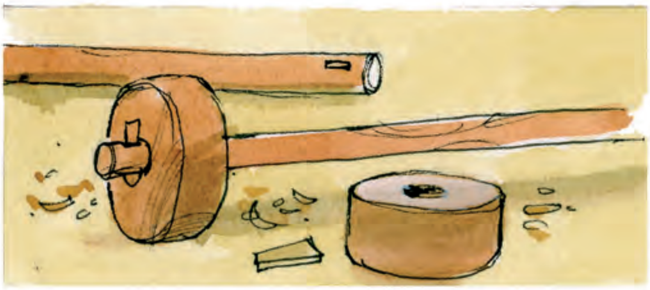
Put these pictures into the correct order to show the invention of the wheel.



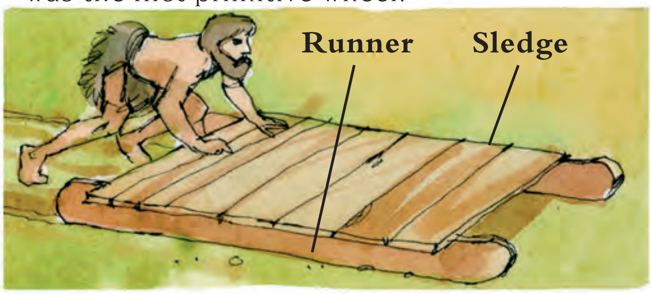
A They put the sledge on rollers.



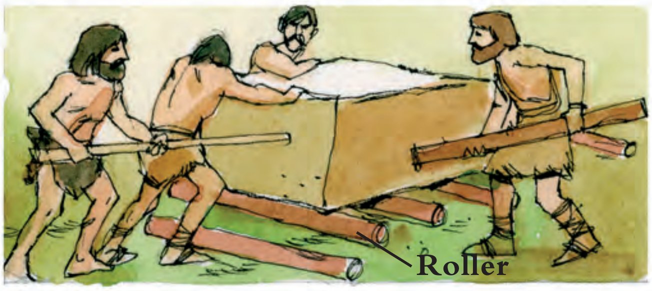
D They cut away the roller between the grooves to form an axle and fixed it to the sledge. This was the first primitive wheel.



B Finally they made the axle and the wheels separately.



E They replaced the rollers with runners. This formed a sledge. *runner sledge*



C Prehistoric people put rollers under heavy objects. This made them easier to move.



F They noticed that the sledge made grooves in the rollers.

2 Sightseeing

Lesson 1 Could you tell us the way...?

• Object pronouns • *Can/Could ...?* • Verb + indirect and direct object • Verb + infinitive

1 Listen and Read

Match the conversations with the pictures.

Maddy Dave, are you coming? We're leaving for the sightseeing tour in five minutes!
Dave I don't want to go sightseeing. I can't stand old buildings.
Maddy But I'd like to see the castle.
Dave Oh … I can show you the castle – I know my way around Edinburgh. Would you like to come with me?
Maddy I'd love to! Let's go!
Dave In a minute. Take it easy.

• • • • • • • • • •

Maddy You don't know your way around Edinburgh at all! We're lost!
Dave Hang on. Give me the map. Yes, we need to turn right …
Maddy Excuse me, could you tell us the way to the castle, please?
Woman Yes, of course. Turn left here and go straight ahead. You can't miss it.
Maddy Thank you very much. Come on, Dave!

• • • • • • • • • •

Maddy Oh look! There's Dana and Rosanna!
Dave Where?
Maddy On the bus. Quick, can you lend me your camera? I want to take a photo of them.
Dave Do you want to walk up to the castle now?
Maddy No, thanks! I'd like to get on the bus!


A


B


C

2 Write

Complete with the correct object pronouns.

Dana and Rosanna are on the bus.

Dana Look! There's Dave and Maddy. Can you see __1__ ?
Rosanna Yes! Smile – Maddy is taking a photo of __2__ .
Dana Hey, Dave, Maddy! Can you hear __3__ ? Where are you going?
Dave Maddy wants to see the castle – I'm taking __4__ there.
Rosanna OK, see __5__ at the castle!
Dana I think Dave's great. I like __6__ .
Rosanna And I think Edinburgh's great. I love __7__ !

LOOK!

Object pronouns

me	us
you	you
him/her/it	them

3 Speak

What do you say? Look at the chart and make requests.

1 You'd like to know someone's name.
2 You want some help with a heavy bag.
3 You haven't got a watch.
4 You want to go to the station.
5 You need to borrow a calculator.
6 You'd like to look at a photo.

Can Could	you	tell show lend give	me	your calculator, the photo, your name, the way to …, the time, a hand,	please?

Now make and answer requests using these words.

book pen time ruler library dictionary

Yes of course!

Sorry. I'm afraid I can't.

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 1 Activities 1–3**

4 Grammar

Complete.

Verb + infinitive
I'**d like to see** the castle.
I'**d love to come** with you.
I **want** _____ _____ a photo.
We **need** _____ _____ right.

Listen and check.

5 Pronunciation

Listen and choose.

Up ↗ or Down ↘

1 Would you like to come with me?
2 I'd love to.
3 Could you tell us the way, please?
4 Yes, of course.
5 Can you lend me your camera?

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 1 Activity 4**

6 Read and Speak

Put the sentences in the right order. The first line is correct.

Emma Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?
Mike Hm, I don't like her much. I don't want to see that.
Emma Or there's *Loch Ness* – a film about the monster.
Mike Tomorrow? Yes, I'd love to. What's on?
Emma There's *The X-Files*, with Gillian Anderson.
Mike Oh, great! I'd like to see that!
Emma Well, would you like to go tomorrow evening?
Mike I'm sorry, I can't. I'm going to a party.

Listen and check. Then act out another conversation. Choose your own films.

7 Write

Complete the invitation. Invite another student to one of these events.

party disco concert football/basketball match

Dear *(name)*,
I'm going to a *(event)* with some friends on *(day)*.
The *(event)* is at *(place)* and it starts at *(time)*.
Would _____ _____ _____ come with us?
Best wishes,

(your name)

Now exchange invitations and write a reply.

Dear *(name)*,
Thank you very much for your invitation.
I'd love to come to *(event)* with you on *(day)*.
See you at *(time)*!
OR
I'm sorry, I can't come to *(event)* with you on *(day)* because …

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 1 Activities 5 and 6**

LESSON 2

What did Sean Connery do?

• Past simple: affirmative and *Wh-* questions • Prepositions of direction

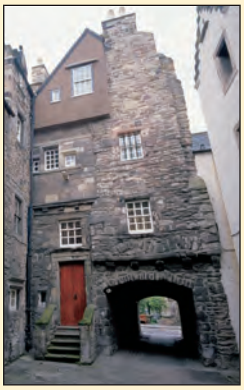
1 LISTEN AND READ

THE ROYAL MILE

The Royal Mile is an old street in the centre of Edinburgh. It goes from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood Palace. Gladstone's Land is an old house near the castle. It is over 350 years old and has six floors. Some older houses had ten floors, and were the world's first skyscrapers! The houses were very close together with dark, narrow paths between them.



Walk down the Royal Mile from Gladstone's Land, and you come to another interesting old house. Deacon Brodie lived here over two hundred years ago. Brodie was a well-known man in Edinburgh. In the day he made furniture. But at night he had another secret job – he was a burglar and stole things from other people's houses!



Walk further along the Royal Mile, and you come to the Bakehouse on the left. In 1851, 230 people lived in this small house! It was very crowded and dirty.



The famous film star, Sean Connery, lived in Edinburgh when he was young. He delivered milk to people's houses from a horse and cart.

My name's Bond – James Bond.

Maddy wrote an email to her sister.

Dear Kate,

Here's a surprise – an email from me. When was the last time I wrote to you? I can't remember!

Everything is going really well here. We went up to Edinburgh Castle this afternoon. It's over 1000 years old, and it's actually on top of an old volcano! When we were at the castle there was a loud bang! We all jumped in surprise. But I looked at my new guidebook and it says that they fire an old gun here at one o'clock every day. The first time was in 1861.

Answer the questions.

1 When do they fire a gun at Edinburgh Castle?
2 When was the first time they fired the gun?
3 Where is Gladstone's Land?
4 When did Deacon Brodie live?
5 What did Deacon Brodie do in the day?
6 Who was a burglar?
7 What did the young Sean Connery do?

2 GRAMMAR

Complete.

Past simple: *Wh-* questions

When _____ the last time I wrote to you?
When _____ the first time they fired the gun?
Who _____ a burglar?
What _____ the young Sean Connery do?
Where _____ Deacon Brodie live?

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 2 Activities 1–3**

3 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat the dates.

1861 1994 1512 1702 2000

Now listen and write five dates. Then say the dates.

4 Read and Speak

Put the sentences in the right order. The first and last lines are correct.

Maddy When was the first time you visited Edinburgh?
Dave Because the map was wrong.
Maddy So why did we get lost?
Dave Last year. I know the city really well.
Dave A long time ago! I think I was about nine years old.
Maddy And the last time?
Maddy I don't believe you!

Now ask and answer.

When was the first time you …
went to the cinema? used a computer?
went on a bus? rode a bicycle? bought a DVD?
went to school? had an English lesson?

When was the first time you went to the cinema?
When I was seven.
In 1994.
Last year.
I can't remember.

When was the last time you …
watched TV? had a holiday? stayed up late?
ate a kebab? listened to music?
did some homework? helped your parents?
wrote a letter? went shopping? tidied your room?

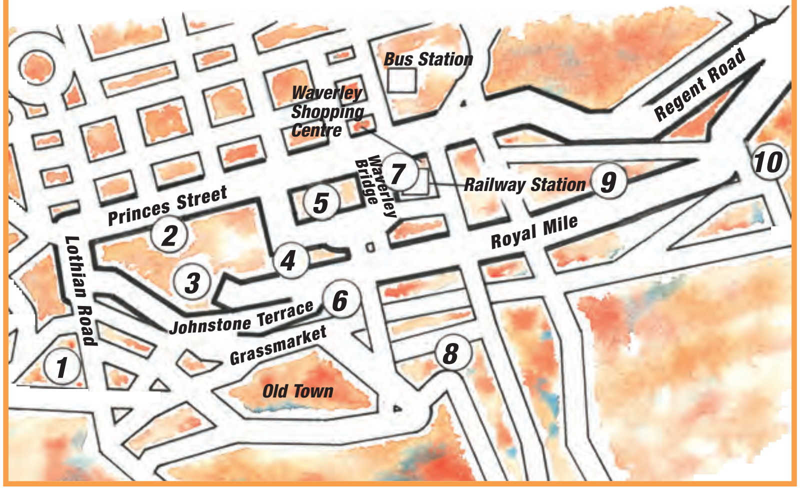
When was the last time you watched TV?
Two days ago.
Yesterday.
Last Friday.
At nine o'clock.

5 Listen and Speak

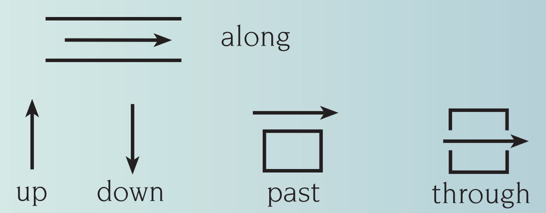
Jade is telling Dave about the sightseeing tour. Listen and follow the bus route on the map.

Key

1 ABC Cinema
2 Open Air Theatre
3 Castle
4 Gladstone's Land
5 National Gallery of Scotland
6 Deacon Brodie's House
7 Information Centre
8 Royal Museum of Scotland
9 The Bakehouse
10 Holyrood Palace



LOOK! **Prepositions of direction**



Now look at the map and give each other directions.

- Start at the castle. Go to the end of the Royal Mile. Where are you?
- Holyrood Palace.

6 Write and Speak

Write directions from your school to a place in your town.

Now read out your directions. Don't name the place! Can the other students guess?

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 2 Activities 4–7**

LESSON 3 Happy birthday, Dana!

• Past simple (revision) • expressing hope

1 LISTEN AND READ





Dana meets Maddy and Nelson in the Reception Centre.

Dana So what are you two doing today?
Maddy We're going to visit Holyrood Palace. Aren't you coming?
Dana Er … No. I'm not.
Nelson Why not?
Dana Well, I've got to stay here today. I'm waiting for a phone call from my parents.
Maddy Oh, there's nothing wrong, is there Dana?
Dana No, no … not at all. It's just that … It's my birthday!
Maddy Oh Dana, happy birthday!
Dana Thanks.
Nelson Yes, happy birthday. I hope you have a great day!
Dana Thanks a lot. So you're off to Holyrood Palace. Isn't that where Mary Queen of Scots lived?
Nelson I don't know. Who's she?
Maddy Don't you know? Here, have a look at my guide book. Come on, we must go.
Dana And I must go too. I'm expecting my call. I hope you enjoy the Palace.
Maddy I'm sure we will. And we'll see you when we get back.
Dana Bye!

Holyrood Palace

The Scottish King James IV built Holyrood Palace in 1501. Perhaps the Palace's most famous resident was Mary Queen of Scots. She lived there for six years from 1561.

Mary married the unpopular Lord Darnley in 1565 but an unknown person (possibly the Earl of Bothwell) killed him two years later.

Mary married Bothwell the same year. The Scottish people were very unhappy about this behaviour and made Mary's son James VI king of Scotland in her place.

A year later Mary ran away to England, where she planned to become Queen of England. The real English Queen, Elizabeth I, discovered the plan and Mary was executed in 1587.

Correct these sentences.

1 Dana and Maddy are going to Holyrood Palace.
2 Dana is going to phone his parents.
3 Nelson knows about Mary Queen of Scots.
4 Dana is going to Holyrood Palace after his phone call.

2 Speak

Ask and answer questions beginning *When …?*

When did James IV build Holyrood Palace?

In 1501.

1 … Mary start living in Holyrood Palace?
2 … she marry Lord Darnley?
3 … Lord Darnley die?
4 … Mary marry the Earl of Bothwell?
5 … Mary run away to England?

3 Listen and Speak

Read the text. Then listen and find five mistakes in the text.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in London in 1859. He studied at Edinburgh University and he started work as a dentist. But then he became a successful writer. He wrote lots of plays but he is most famous for his stories about the brilliant detective, Sherlock Holmes. He had two wives and four children. He died in 1920 at the age of 71.

Now ask and answer.

- Was he born in London?
- No, he wasn't. He was born in ______ .

Activity Book Unit 2 Lesson 3 Activities 1–3

• FACT FILE •

You know the numbers 1–10.
But sometimes we use Roman numbers:

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X

When there has been more than one king or queen with the same name we use a Roman number.

For example we have had Elizabeth I (Elizabeth the First) and Elixabeth II (Elizabeth the Second). Can you say the full names of these kings?

George III George V Henry VIII

4 Grammar

Hoping

I hope you have a great day.
I hope you enjoy the Palace.

Put these sentences into the correct order.

1 I see later hope will we you later.
2 rain I doesn't hope it.
3 you party I can hope come my to.
4 didn't hope I you I wake up.
5 they hope arrive I soon.

And look at the short answer.

I'll probably see you tomorrow.

I hope so.

5 Write

Complete this conversation in the correct order.

I'm going to the cinema this evening.

Oh, a new film about Sherlock Holmes.
I'm sure I will!
I hope so!
What are you going to see?
I hope you enjoy it.
And are we seeing each other at the weekend?

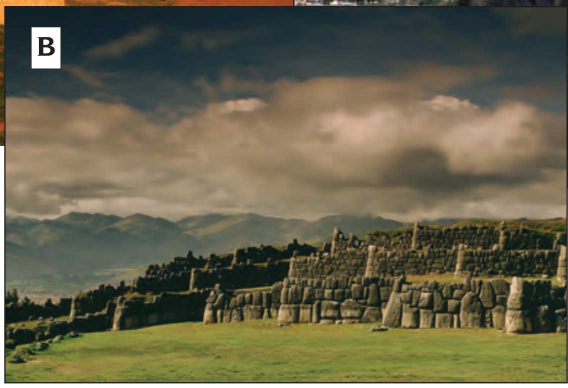
Practise the conversation with another student.

Activity Book Unit 2 Lesson 3 Activities 4–8

LESSON 4 Castles of the world









Nelson
'Two years ago I visited Peru with my family, and we went to Sacsayhuaman. It's an old castle near Cuzco, in the Andes mountains. An Inca king, called Pachacuti, built the castle on a hill nearly 500 years ago. Twenty thousand men worked on the castle for sixty years! The stones in the walls were huge. Some stones weighed over 100 tonnes! I enjoyed jumping on the stones. In 1533, Spanish soldiers came to Sacsayhuaman and fought the Incas. The soldiers destroyed the castle, and today there isn't much to see. But there is a very beautiful view.'

Annie
'I was on holiday in Poland last year with my family and visited Wawel Castle. Krakow was the capital of Poland for over 500 years and the castle is nearly 1000 years old. It's quite big and it's on a hill in the centre of the city. Four hundred and fifty years ago, King Sigismund the Old completely rebuilt the castle and now it looks like an Italian palace. A terrible fire destroyed part of the castle in 1595. Now the castle is a museum and is full of beautiful pictures. My favourite thing about Wawel Castle was the metal dragon at the Dragon's Cave outside the castle – it breathes fire every few minutes!'

Rosanna
'I went to Segovia when I was 14. I was on a camping holiday near Madrid with my parents. We drove over the mountains to Segovia. Segovia is full of old buildings, but the Alcázar was special for me. It's a big castle in the town, and it's about 900 years old. The castle is on top of a hill, between two rivers. I walked around the castle for hours. I loved its beautiful rooms. In 1862, there was a terrible fire in the castle. After the fire the king rebuilt the castle, and now it looks the same as before.'

Dana
'Last summer I went to Hawler with my parents. Hawler's the capital of Kurdistan. There's a castle there – we call it The Citadel and it's more than 26 metres high. It's enormous, and it's a really fascinating place. Do you know – people have lived there for over 6,000 years, and they still do! Imagine all the changes that have happened in that time … different people, different civilisations. There are lots of old buildings to see. I think my favourite is the 18th century bath house.'

Reading

1 Dana, Rosanna, Nelson and Annie are talking about visits to castles. Read their descriptions on page 26 and match them with the photos.

Now ask and answer questions about the castles.

What did ____ like about ____?
Where is ____?
How old is ____?
What happened at ____?

What did Dana like about Hawler Castle?

The 18th century bath house.

Listening

2 Jade telephoned a friend in New Zealand and told her about the visit to Edinburgh Castle. Listen and answer the questions.



1 When did she visit it?
2 Where is it?
3 How old is it?
4 How did she get there?
5 What did she like most?
6 What did she like least?

Speaking

3 Look at the Listening questions. Change *she* to *you* and ask another student about a famous place they visited.

When did you visit it?

Last year.

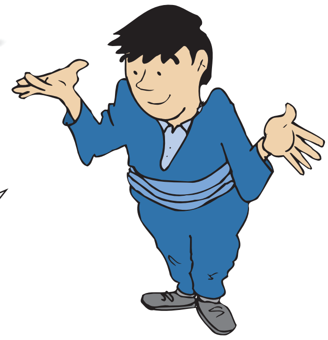
Writing

4 Think about a famous place you visited. Write a paragraph about it. Use the texts in this lesson to help you.

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 4 Activities 1–3**

To Help You Study

5 Real English



Practise these expressions from Unit 2.

I'd love to! In a minute. Take it easy.
Hang on. You can't miss it. Come on!
What's on? I'm sorry, I can't.

6 Organising your learning

Twenty minutes study a day is over two hours a week! Two hours a week, forty weeks a year (lots of holidays!) is eighty hours. Think how much you can learn in a year. Plan to do a little English every day.



Keep a learning diary. Write down the time you studied English each day, and what you studied.

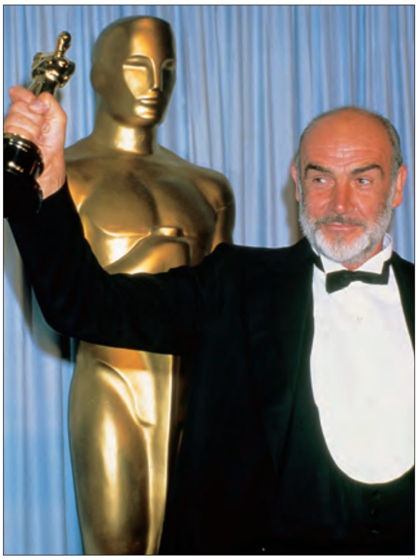
Monday 21st
I listened to a song in English.
I talked to my teacher in English after class.

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 4 Activities 4 and 5**

Review

1 Read and complete. For each number 1–15, choose word A, B or C.

SEAN CONNERY – SUPERSTAR



Thomas Sean Connery was born in Edinburgh on 25 August, 1930. He ___1___ a tall, handsome young man – in 1950 he was Mr Scotland in the Mr Universe contest, but he ___2___ win! He also played football very ___3___, and in 1953, the manager of Manchester United invited ___4___ to play for the club! But Connery really wanted ___5___ an actor, and in 1954 he got his first part in a film.

In 1962, ___6___ he was 32, he starred in the first James Bond film, *Dr No*. Suddenly he was world-famous as the popular secret agent 007. In the same year, he ___7___ the actress Diane Cilento and they had a son called Jason in 1963. ___8___ 1962 and 1971 Connery made six Bond films, and international audiences loved them. He ___9___ as James Bond in 1983 for *Never Say Never Again*.

In 1987, Connery finally ___10___ an Oscar for *The Untouchables*, starring Kevin Costner – the first thing he did was phone his son Jason, ___11___ is now also an actor. Later successful films included *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* (1989), where he played Harrison Ford's father, *The Russia House* (1990) with Michelle Pfeiffer, and *Robin Hood, Prince of Thieves* (1991).

Of course Connery has stopped ___12___ football, but he still loves ___13___ it. He enjoys a ___14___ of golf – Scotland is world-___15___ for its golf courses. And he's still one of the most popular actors in the world.

1	**A** came	**B** became	**C** become
2	**A** didn't	**B** wasn't	**C** did
3	**A** bad	**B** well	**C** good
4	**A** his	**B** he	**C** him
5	**A** be	**B** to be	**C** being
6	**A** how	**B** where	**C** when
7	**A** married	**B** marries	**C** marry
8	**A** after	**B** before	**C** between
9	**A** turned	**B** return	**C** returned
10	**A** win	**B** won	**C** want
11	**A** what	**B** where	**C** who
12	**A** playing	**B** to play	**C** play
13	**A** seeing	**B** watching	**C** looking
14	**A** play	**B** fun	**C** game
15	**A** famous	**B** known	**C** popular

2 Complete with object pronouns.

Nelson



'Last year Jack, a Scottish friend from Glasgow, came to visit ___1___ in Rio. It was great fun and I did my best to show ___2___ the city. We spent a lot of time on the beach. There were lots of surfers and Jack enjoyed watching ___3___. My mother cooked typical Brazilian food for the two of ___4___, and when he left, Jack gave ___5___ some flowers. Jack liked my parents and wrote ___6___ a thank-you letter when he returned to Scotland. At the end of the letter he wrote 'See ___7___ in Glasgow.' I'm meeting ___8___ after the festival.'

3 Put the words in the right order.

1 us the airport tell way to you could the?
2 hope has Dana I birthday good a.
3 you me me your excuse camera lend can?
4 hand she him give can a?
5 told names their us they

4 Listen and make requests with *can*.

tell us the way
Can you tell us the way, please?

1 tell us the way
2 tell me the time
3 give them a hand
4 wait a minute
5 speak more slowly
6 say that again

Now make requests with *could*.

5 Complete with the past simple of these verbs.

come destroy drive fall fight go see write

1 Annie ____ to Wawel Castle in Krakow.
2 The Spanish soldiers ____ the castle in the Andes mountains.
3 Maddy ____ Dana and Rosanna on the bus.
4 Conan Doyle ____ from Edinburgh.
5 Rosanna and her parents ____ over the mountains to Segovia.
6 The Incas ____ the Spanish soldiers.
7 Maddy ____ a letter to her sister.
8 Mary Queen of Scots ____ in love with Darnley.

6 Ask and answer.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle came from London.
■ Did Sir Arthur Conan Doyle come from London?
■ No, he didn't come from London. He came from Edinburgh.

1 Deacon Brodie lived in Glasgow.
2 Sean Connery delivered water.
3 King James III built Holyrood Palace.
4 Last summer Dana went to Dohuk.
5 Mary Queen of Scots became Queen after King James VI.

7 Game

Adverb tennis

slow

slowly

8 Poem

Read and complete with these words.

moon long friends blue talk



Holiday

It was a short holiday with some __1__ of mine.
We camped near the beach and the weather was fine.

And the sun shone beautifully
As we went for a walk
And the sea sparkled wonderfully
As we sat down to __2__ .

And we watched quietly
As the __3__ climbed in the sky
And a night bird sang sweetly
From a tree nearby.

And we swam about happily
In the warm __4__ sea
And we all slept easily
My friends and me.

It was a short holiday, a __5__ time ago
But I'll never ever forget it, that I do know.

Now listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 4 Activities 4 and 5**

The Telephone

1 READ

'Mr Watson, come here please. I want you.'

The inventor Alexander Graham Bell spoke these words to his assistant, Thomas Watson, in March 1876. This short sentence is one of the most famous in the history of inventions.

Why? Because they were the first words spoken and heard on the telephone.

Alexander Bell was born in Edinburgh in 1847. He and his father went to live in Canada in 1870 and then, two years later, to the USA and Bell started work on an invention to help deaf people hear. During his work he accidentally discovered the principle of the telephone.

Bell knew that other scientists were working on the same invention. He had to work fast. He wanted to be first! He and his assistant, Mr Watson, rented two cheap rooms in a hotel in Boston and worked day and night trying to transmit messages between the rooms.

On the afternoon of March 10th Watson was in the downstairs room with the receiver to his ear. Suddenly he heard this first clear sentence: 'Mr Watson, come here please. I want you.' He threw down the receiver, ran upstairs into Bell's room and shouted 'I heard you! I could hear what you said!'

In the same year Bell took his invention to a large exhibition in Philadelphia. No one paid much attention to his telephone until the Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro, picked up the machine. At the other end of the line Bell spoke the famous lines from Shakespeare's *Hamlet* – 'To be or not to be …'. 'It speaks!' cried the Emperor excitedly.

After this the whole world soon knew that it was possible for two people to speak to each other from different places.

And Bell himself? He *hated* his invention. A ringing telephone stopped him working. 'I never use the beast!' he once said.



2 Choose

Choose the correct answers:

1 The words 'Mr Watson, come here please. I want you' were important because

A Alexandra Graham Bell spoke them.

B they were the words of the first telephone call.

C Alexander Bell said them to his assistant.

2 Alexander Graham Bell was

A American.

B Canadian.

C Scottish.

3 Bell moved to the USA in

A 1870.

B 1872.

C 1876.

4 Bell spoke to Watson on the telephone from

A an upstairs room.

B a downstairs room.

C the room next door.

5 The Emperor of Brazil

A spoke to Bell on the telephone.

B was very unhappy with the telephone.

C made the telephone famous.







Lesson 1 It's made of plastic.

• Present simple passive • Infinitive of purpose

1 Listen and Read



Maddy Wow. That sounds great, Dave.
Dave Yeah? Do you like my new guitar?
Maddy Can I have a look?
Dave Here you are. It's from Japan but the body's made of American hardwood.
Maddy Is that important?
Dave Yes, they use it to make the sound better. Hardwood's used for the neck, too.
Maddy It looks good.
Dave And these are called tuners. They're made of metal. You turn them to tune the guitar.
Maddy Yes, Dave, I know all that! I like the colour.
Dave Yeah, it's cool. This one's painted blue but you can pay a bit more to get your favourite colour.
Maddy Can I have a go?
Dave No!
Maddy Go on!
Dave Oh, all right then – Wow!

Now answer the questions.

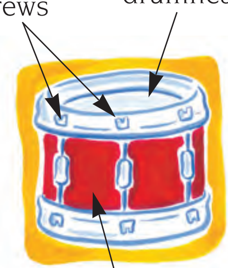
1 Where is Dave's guitar from?
2 What is the guitar made of?
3 Why do they use hardwood?
4 What do you use the tuners for?
5 What colour is Dave's guitar painted?
6 How can you get your favourite colour?

2 Listen

There is a programme about musical instruments on Festival Radio. Listen and match the beginnings with the endings of the sentences.

1 Drums are played
2 The drumhead
3 Drums are tuned
4 The screws are tightened
5 The screws are loosened

a) is made of skin or plastic.
b) by turning the screws.
c) to lower the sound.
d) all over the world.
e) to stretch the drumhead.



3 Grammar

Complete.

Present simple passive:
***is/are* + past participle**

It _____ made of American hardwood.
Hardwood _____ used for the neck too.
This one _____ painted blue.
They _____ made of metal.
Drums _____ played all over the world.

Listen and check.

4 Speak and Write

Look at the photo of the *MNX* office. Ask questions about these things, and choose answers from the phrases in the box.

the desk the scissors the computer
the sofa Emma's jumper Mike's jacket
the phone the shelves Emma's jeans
the clock

black plastic	metal	red plastic
wood	green wool	blue denim
grey plastic	black leather	
white plastic	red leather	

- What's the desk made of?
- It's made of wood.

- What are the scissors made of?
- They're made of …

Now write similar sentences about things in your classroom.

The chairs are made of wood and metal.



5 Pronunciation

Write these words under *good* or *blue*.

could food fruit should soon
tooth wood wool would

good	blue

Now listen and check. Repeat the words.

Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 1 Activities 1–6**

LOOK! Infinitive of purpose

You use them **to make** the sound better.
You turn them **to tune** the guitar.

6 Read and Write

When Emma and Mike write an article about someone for *MNX* they do lots of things. Match the beginnings with the endings of the sentences.

They …

1 telephone
2 read books and talk to people
3 take a camera
4 use a notebook
5 use a computer
6 read the article carefully

a) to take notes in.
b) to see when they can interview the person.
c) to write the article.
d) to take photographs.
e) to find any mistakes.
f) to find out about the person.

Lesson 2 If you send a CD, they listen to it.

• Open conditional • Relative pronouns: *who, which, that*

1 Listen and Read

Mike Who's the guy who's singing?
Vanessa Dana, from Kurdistan.
Mike He's really professional.
Vanessa Yes, it'll sound good on the recording. I'm recording all the bands.
Mike Oh, on cassette or something?
Vanessa No – on CD! I've got a brilliant new machine which makes CDs.
Mike Why CDs?
Vanessa Because if you send a cassette to a record company, they throw it away. If you send a CD, they listen to it. And if they like the music, they buy it! Do you want to see the CD recorder?
Mike Have I got a choice?
Vanessa No! Here it is. The blue button is the one that controls the recording level. When you turn it, the sound gets louder.
Mike What's this red button on the left?
Vanessa When you press it, the recording starts. And you press the yellow button to open and close the CD drawer.
Mike Can you make lots of copies?
Vanessa No, just one.
Mike So this is the only copy of Dana's song.
Vanessa That's right – the only one in the world!
Mike And who do you send the CD to?
Vanessa To the A&R people in the record company.
Mike The A&R people? Who are they?
Vanessa They're the ones who choose the bands – A&R stands for 'artists and repetoire'. I'll send Dana's CD in the morning.



Now complete.

1 A CD recorder is a machine …
2 If you send a CD to a record company …
3 The record company buy the music …
4 When you turn the blue button …
5 The recording starts when …
6 The CD drawer opens and closes when …

2 Listen and Speak

Listen and match the words with the definitions.

1 the demo
2 the recording studio
3 the engineer
4 the producer
5 the A&R people
6 the band

a) a place that has professional recording equipment
b) the ones who choose the band
c) the people that are going to play
d) someone who looks after the sound equipment
e) the cassette or CD which is sent to the record company
f) the person who is in charge of the recording

Now ask and answer.

- What's a demo?
- It's the cassette or CD which/that is sent to the record company.

LOOK! **Relative pronouns**
People: *who* OR *that*
Things: *which* OR *that*

• FACT FILE •

A big mistake!
The Beatles – probably the most famous rock band of the 20th century – made a demo for the recording company Decca on 1st January 1962. Decca said that it was not good enough, and that guitar bands were going out of fashion!

3 Grammar

Complete.

Open conditional:
***If/When* + present simple, present simple**

If you send a CD, they listen to it.
If you (send) _____ a cassette, they (throw) _____ it away.
When you (turn) _____ it, the sound (get) _____ louder.
When you (press) _____ the red button, the recording (start) _____ .

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 2 Activities 1–3**

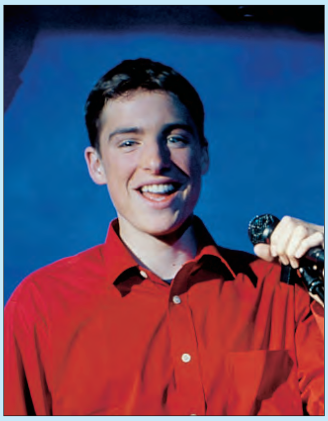
4 Pronunciation

Listen again to the sentences in Grammar. Underline the stressed words.

5 Read and Write

How does Dana feel when he listens to different kinds of music or hears different instruments?

MUSIC IN MY LIFE



I like lots of different kinds of music. When I hear the guitar I feel happy – especially when I'm playing it! I like listening to traditional music too. When I listen to traditional music, I close my eyes and dream. But I prefer rock music. When I hear rock, I want to dance! The only kind of music I'm not very keen on is jazz – I always fall asleep when I listen to jazz. And the only instrument I don't like is the violin (Whoops! Sorry Maddy!)

Now write a paragraph about music in your life. What kinds of music and what instruments do you like? How do you feel when you listen to music? How do you feel when you hear different instruments?

Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 2 Activities 4–7**

Lesson 3 Why was the CD stolen?

• Past simple passive • Agent: *by*

1 Read

MYSTERY BREAK-IN AT MUSIC FESTIVAL

The police were called to the Festival Village last night to investigate a mystery break-in. After 10pm Vanessa Croft's room was burgled. Her drawers and cupboards were searched. £50, a CD and her diary were taken.

No damage was done to the door or windows. Police think that the room was unlocked and the burglar, probably a stranger, just walked in while most of the festival-goers were at a concert. No clues were found and no one was seen near the room. Several people were questioned by police last night but they were all at Dave Lewis's concert at the time of the break-in.

Vanessa Croft said: 'I'm very upset about the stolen CD. It was a great recording of Dana. I wanted to send it to a record company.'

So why was the CD stolen? And who was it stolen by?



Now make questions for these answers. Use the words in brackets.

1 To investigate a mystery break-in. (Why?)
2 After 10pm. (When?)
3 £50. (How much?)
4 No one. (Who?)
5 Several people. (Who?)
6 The stolen CD. (What?)
7 To a record company. (Where?)

2 Listen and Speak

Listen to Vanessa making her statement to the police and find four mistakes in the newspaper report.

Now ask and answer.

Look at the questions at the end of the newspaper report. What do you think?

3 Grammar

Complete.

Past simple passive: ***was/were*** **+ past participle**

The room _____ burgled.
A CD _____ taken.
The cupboards _____ searched.
Several people _____ questioned by the police.
Why _____ the CD stolen?

Listen and check.

4 Pronunciation

Listen and choose.

Up ↗ or Down ↘

1 Was the room locked?
2 Was there any damage?
3 Why was the CD stolen?
4 Were the windows broken?
5 How much money was stolen?
6 Who was the song written by?

5 WRITE

Complete with the past simple passive.

PICASSO STOLEN

The police (call) __1__ to the National Gallery of Modern Art in Edinburgh this morning after four paintings (steal) __2__ last night. The break-in (discover) __3__ by a security guard. The door of the museum (open) __4__ with a key and no windows (break) __5__. A knife (find) __6__ on the floor, and police think it (use) __7__ to cut the paintings from the frames. All the paintings are extremely valuable and one (paint) __8__ by Picasso. Police want to question two men who (see) __9__ in a black car outside the museum at 4am. The car (drive) __10__ away very fast.

6 READ AND SPEAK

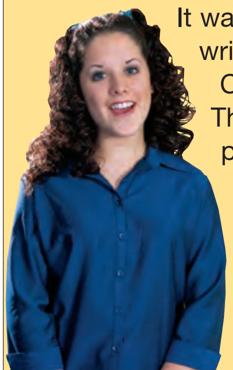
Read 'My Favourite Film' and answer the questions.

MNX

MY FAVOURITE FILM

Maddy Cullen chooses her all-time top movie!

'My favourite film is *Titanic* – I've seen it four times! It was made in 1997, and it was written and directed by James Cameron. The two main characters are played by Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet. It is about a big ship which was sunk by an iceberg in 1912.'



1 When was *Titanic* made?
2 Who was it directed by?
3 Who were the main characters played by?
4 Who was the film written by?

LOOK!

James Cameron directed the film.
The film was directed **by** James Cameron.
Dana wrote the song.
The song was written **by** Dana.

7 WRITE AND SPEAK

Write your own questions about films, music and books. Have a class quiz.



Who appeared in the film *Titanic*?



Who was *No Woman No Cry* performed by?

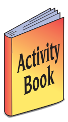


Who was *Sense and Sensibility* written by?

8 WRITE

Look at 'My Favourite Film' and then write about your favourite film or album of music. Use some of these verbs in the passive.

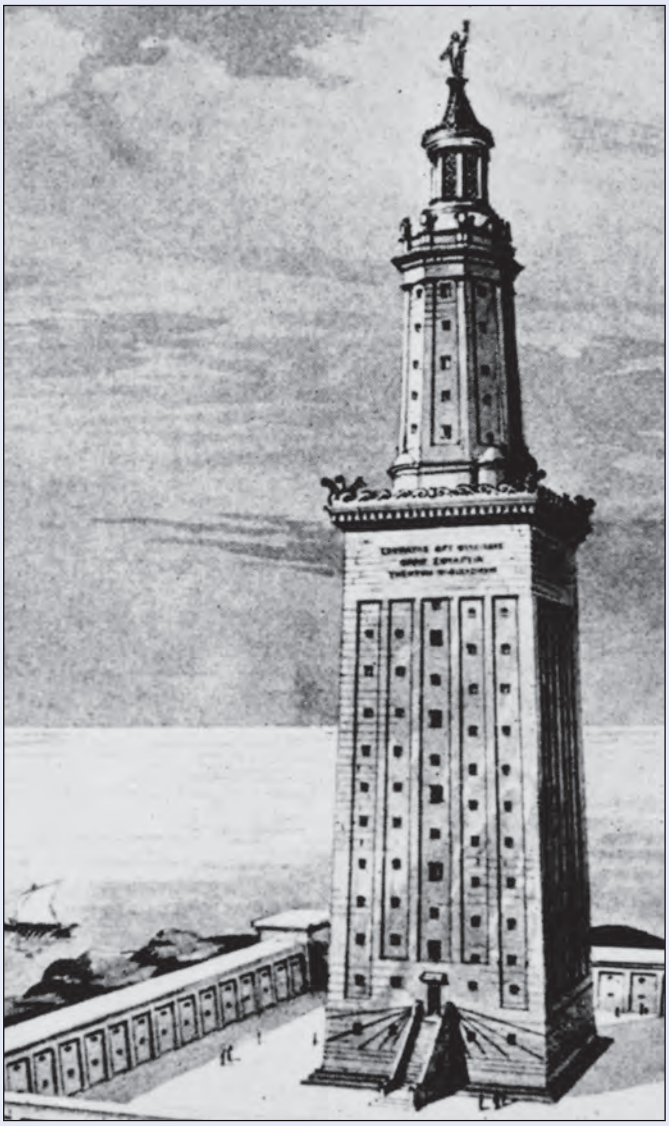
direct write play sing perform record



Unit 3 Lesson 3 Activities 1–7

Lesson 4 A Wonder of the World

The Lighthouse of Alexandria.



1 ____________

It was early morning in Alexandria, Egypt, one day in March 1994. Asma el-Bakri, an Egyptian film-maker, __1__ her diving equipment, took her camera and dived into the sea. What she __2__ under the water was amazing – 3,000 enormous ancient stones and statues covered the bottom of the harbour. Asma __3__ that this was the Lighthouse of Alexandria, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The Lighthouse was destroyed by an earthquake in 1303.

2 ____________

The Lighthouse of Alexandria, __4__ 2,300 years ago, was the first and greatest lighthouse in the world. Before this people __5__ fires on hills to warn ships of dangerous rocks or to show the entrance to a harbour. The lighthouse was as tall as a modern skyscraper with 25 floors. At the top a fire __6__ 24 hours a day. It took twelve years to build. Several earthquakes in the area damaged the building but it continues to stand and show the way to ships.

3 ____________

Then, on 8th August 1303, there was an extremely violent earthquake. It shook the lighthouse and stones __7__ to fall. The building leant more and more and finally __8__ into the sea. After 1,600 years the lighthouse was no more. A hundred and seventy five years later the Egyptians built a castle in the same place, and people slowly __9__ about the lighthouse and where it stood.



4 ____________

Although they did not remember its position they __10__ that there was a lighthouse from old pictures and books. And now, because of Asma's discovery, we know that it really *did* exist.

Reading

1 Read and complete the text with these verbs.

began built burned fell forgot found knew lit put on realised

2 Choose a suitable title for the four paragraphs from this list.

The Fire Now We Know The Building
The Castle The Invention The Discovery
The Disaster

Activity Book Unit 3 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2

Listening

3 Listen to the story of the *Titanic* – once the largest ship in the world – and look at these notes. Choose the correct information.

1895/1985 ship/submarine North/South Atlantic
1,400/4,000 metres On the bottom for 37/73 years

Built in Northern Ireland/England 1811/1911
26/62 months to build as big as a luxury train/hotel
could carry 3,511/5,311 people
6/16 days to cross the Atlantic
most expensive/luxurious ship in the world
safest/fastest in the world

4/14 April 1912
hit an iceberg/rock
sank 3/13 hours later
150/1,500 drowned

divers/submarines
raised a few/many things
possible/impossible to raise the whole ship



Speaking

4 Listen to the story of the *Titanic* again and check your notes. Then ask each other questions about the *Titanic*.

Writing

5 Read *The Lighthouse of Alexandria* again. Each paragraph is about a new topic. Now look at the notes about the *Titanic*. There are four topics. Write four short paragraphs about the *Titanic*.

To Help You Study

6 Word building: prefixes *in-* and *im-*

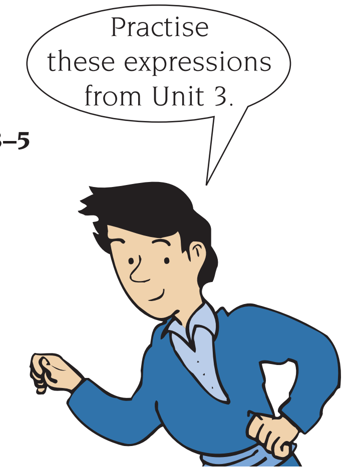
Choose the most suitable word from the list, add *in-* or *im-* to make a negative and complete the sentence.

correct definite expensive patient polite possible

1 You've made a mistake. Your answer's ______.
2 Don't shout at me. It's ______.
3 I can't do this exercise. It's ______.
4 I like this shop! Everything in it is so ______.
5 Why are you in such a hurry? Don't be so ______..
6 In English we call *a* and *an* ______ articles.

7 Real English

Can I have a look? Can I have a go?
Go on! All right, then. That's right.
It's cool.



Activity Book Unit 3 Lesson 4 Activities 3–5

Review

1 Read and choose the best words.

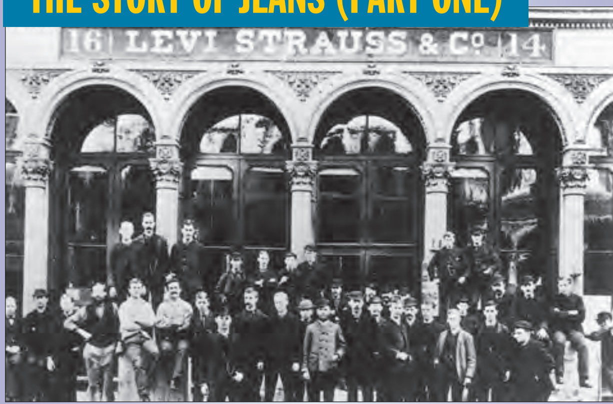
The modern camera (1) names/is named after the Latin word for 'dark room' – *camera obscura*. (2) When/Where light goes through a small hole into a dark room, it (3) throws/is thrown a picture of the scene outside onto the opposite wall. Cameras work in the same way. When someone (4) makes/takes a photo, light goes through the camera lens and the picture (5) records/is recorded on the camera film.



Next to Edinburgh Castle, there is a fabulous large Camera Obscura in a building (6) called/calling the Outlook Tower. On the roof of the tower, there is a mirror (7) which/who reflects light through lenses down onto a large white table. People stand (8) on/round the table and watch. The mirror is slowly turned (9) by/with a specially trained guide (10) for/to show the view all round the city outside.

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple passive.

THE STORY OF JEANS (PART ONE)



Jeans (wear) __1__ by people all over the world. Millions of pairs of jeans (buy) __2__ every day. Jeans (make) __3__ from cotton. The cotton (pick) __4__ and (make) __5__ into a cloth called denim. The denim (colour) __6__ blue. The denim (make) __7__ into jeans by women workers who are usually badly (pay) __8__ . Then the jeans (take) __9__ to shops where they (sell) __10__ for twice the cost of making them.

3 Make sentences.

You	go to wear use	a bookshop a camera a dictionary a fridge a jumper a key a knife and fork a pen a post office a raincoat	to open a door. to write with. to buy books. to stay dry. to take photos. to find definitions. to stay warm. to keep food cold. to eat with. to buy stamps.

4 Complete.

1 If you mix red and white, you get _____ .
2 When you mix yellow and blue, you get _____ .
3 If you mix black and _____ , you get grey.
4 When you mix _____ and yellow, you get orange.
5 If you mix red and blue, you get _____ .

5 Match the beginnings with the endings of the sentences.

1 If you eat too much chocolate,
2 When the phone is answered,
3 When snow is warmed,
4 If you go running every day,
5 When a dog is frightened,

a) it barks.
b) you feel sick.
c) you keep fit.
d) it stops ringing.
e) it melts.

6 Complete with a noun and *who* or *which*.

1 A _____ is someone _____ designs a newspaper.
2 A CD _____ is a machine _____ records music.
3 A sound _____ is a person _____ looks after the sound equipment.
4 A _____ is a thing on a guitar _____ changes the tension of the strings.
5 A _____ is someone _____ is in charge of a recording.

7 Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple passive.

THE STORY OF JEANS (PART TWO)

The word 'jeans' comes from Italy. Over three hundred years ago the people of Genoa in Italy wore cotton clothes and the cloth (know) __1__ as 'jean' after the name of the town. The first jeans (make) __2__ in the USA as early as 1638. In 1848 gold (discover) __3__ in California and thousands of people went there. The men who looked for gold (call) __4__ gold miners and they wanted strong clothes. A man called Levi Strauss went to California from New York in 1853 and in 1872 the first Levi jeans (make) __5__ . The famous Levi label (use) __6__ first in 1886, and the first Levi 501s (sell) __7__ in 1890. In 1948 an old pair of jeans (find) __8__ in a gold mine in California and (buy) __9__ by the Levi Strauss company for $25. They (make) __10__ in 1890 and (say) __11__ to be the oldest pair of blue jeans in the world.

8 Game: Word machine

How many English words can you make from these letters?

N E W S P A P E R

9 Poem

Read and complete with the past simple passive of the verbs in brackets.



Changes

The very first paper (make) __1__ in China
And for writing there really was nothing finer,
Until PCs (buy) __2__ by everyone
And these days paper doesn't seem so much fun.

Television (invent) __3__ by John Logie Baird.
Some films that (show) __4__ made me very scared!
But this PC (give) __5__ to me for my birthday,
So no more TV – it's computer games I play!

Once records and cassettes (use) __6__ easily,
Then the systems (change) __7__ to the CD,
And now it's all iPods and MP3s.
What will the next innovation be, please?

Now listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 3 Review Activities 1–7**

Photography

1 READ

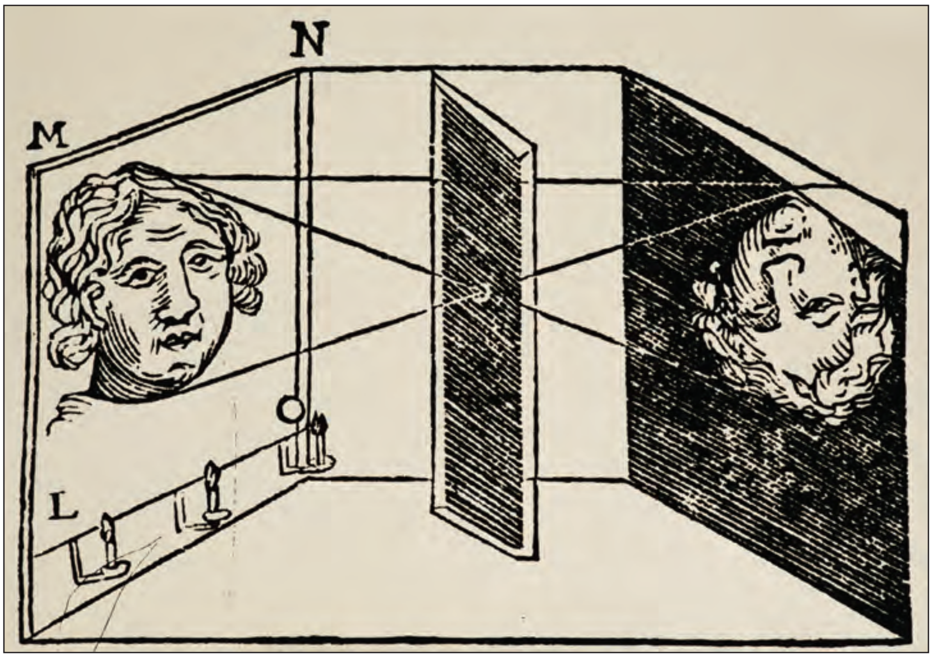
Ibn al-Haytham (965–1039AD) – the early inventor of modern photography

A Ibn al-Haytham, who was famous in Europe, wrote many books on optics. His major work was *Kitab al-Manazir* (Book of Optics). For over 500 years it remained the most important book on the subject.

B It was 900 years later that photographic plates were first used to record permanently the image captured by the *camera obscura*. So we can also call Ibn al-Haytham the 'father of photography'.

C Ibn al-Haytham first invented the *camera obscura* or 'dark room'. He showed that rays of light, reflected from an bright object, will pass through a tiny hole in a dark room and project an image of the object upside down on a white wall inside the room.

D Abu Ali Muhammad Ibn al-Hasan Ibn al-Haytham was born in Basra in today's southern Iraq. He established the science of optics and has been called 'the father of optics'.



Put the paragraphs into the correct order. The paragraph titles are:

1 The person

2 His works

3 His invention

4 Later developments

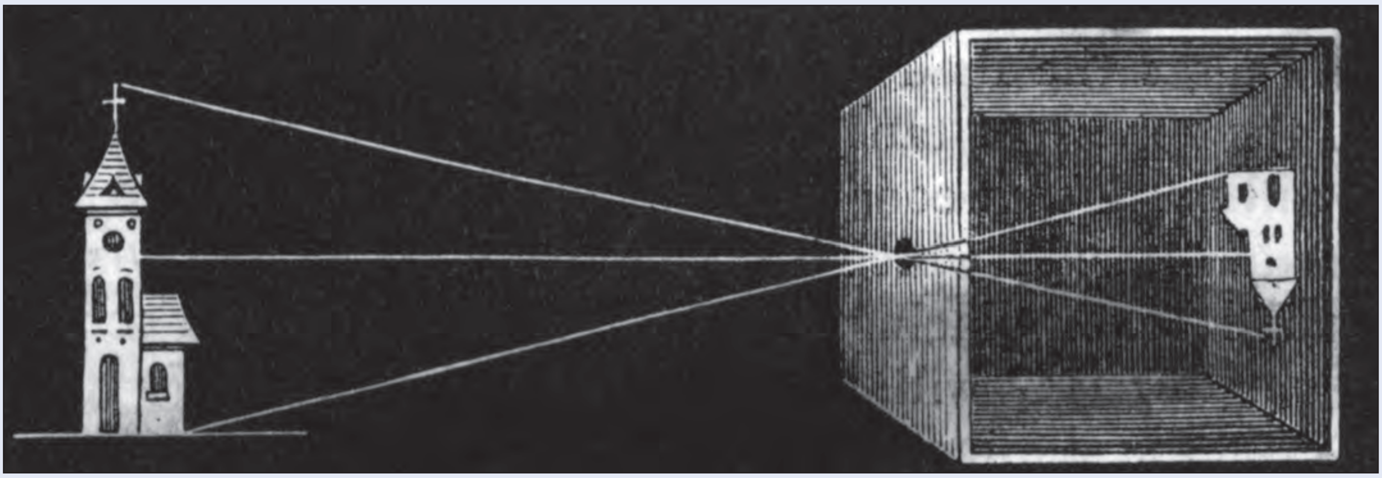
Write the letters:

1 __

2 __

3 __

4 __



2 Read

Read about some of the important developments in the history of photography. In pairs, decide the probable order of the developments. Then you can add the dates.

1826 1837 1900 1936 1994 2000

A __________ Another Frenchman, Jacques Daguerre invented a process which only need the camera to 'see' the object for less than thirty minutes. Daguerre is often called the 'father of modern photography'.

B __________ Mobile phones have been around since the mid-1980s, digital cameras a little later. In this year the two inventions were combined as the camera phone. And four years later Kodak, one of the earliest companies in the photography business, stopped making cameras which used films because of lack of demand. Just no-one wants a film camera any more!

C __________ Up to this time the only film you could buy in shops took black and white photographs. In this year an American company started selling Kodachrome colour film.

D __________ Using a *camera obscura* a Frenchman, Joseph Niépce, made the first semi-permanent photographic image – though it faded very quickly. This was the first time that photographic images could be kept and looked at later. The problem was that the camera had to be pointed at the object for eight hours!

E __________ In this year the first digital camera went on sale to the public. Digital cameras do not need film, and you can view and store your photographs on your computer.

F __________ An American company, Eastman, produced the first portable camera, the Brownie box camera. For the first time anyone could buy a camera and go out and take photographs.



Lesson 1 I'm so sorry, Vanessa.

• Present perfect + *just* • Apologising

1 Listen and Read



Vanessa Hi, Rob. What's the matter?

Rob Oh, Vanessa. I've just read the story about the burglary. I'm so sorry. It was me. I took the CD.

Vanessa *You?* I don't understand.

Rob I can explain. Listen. You remember, yesterday morning, we were talking about Dana's CD.

Vanessa Yes, I remember. And you wanted to play it on your *MNX* radio programme, and I said OK.

Rob Yes, that's it. And I forgot to collect it from you. Well, my programme was last night and I realised I didn't have it …

Vanessa So you stole it?

Rob Well, no … yes. I came to find you, but there was no one here.

Vanessa Yes, we were all at Dave's concert.

Rob You told me. I've just remembered. But it was urgent. So I went to reception. I know the receptionist. And I explained the problem. She offered to let me into your room. She came with me. I wanted her to be a witness.

Vanessa Go on …

Rob So we went to your room and the CD was lying on your bed. And when I was leaving I saw some money on the floor. In the corridor outside your room. £50. I picked it up, to keep it safe.

Vanessa Why didn't you tell me?

Rob I didn't know where you were. But I left you a note at reception.

Vanessa The receptionist wasn't there when I got back. I never got the note.

Rob I'm *really* sorry, Vanessa. I do apologise. Here's the CD, and your money.

Vanessa OK, Rob. I forgive you. Just this once!

True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Rob has just read about the burglary.
2 He wanted to play Dana's CD on his radio programme.
3 He didn't know the receptionist.
4 The receptionist gave Rob the key to Vanessa's room.
5 He went to Vanessa's room by himself.
6 He found £50 in her room.
7 He left her a note at reception.
8 Vanessa found the note but didn't read it.

2 Listen

Listen and find out the answers to these questions.

1 Why doesn't Vanessa want the police to arrest Rob?
2 Why did Rob want the CD?
3 How did Vanessa lose her money?
4 Why did Rob pick it up?

3 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

I'm so sorry.
I'm really sorry.
I do apologise.
I do apologise for being late.
I do apologise for wasting your time.

Now underline the stressed words.

4 Grammar

Complete.

Present perfect + *just*

I've just read about the burglary.
I've just remembered.
I've _____ had lunch.
He ___ _____ come in.
They ___ _____ gone out.

Questions
Have you just been shopping?
_____ she _____ gone to bed?
_____ they _____ had an argument.

Listen and check.

Activity Book Unit 4 Lesson 1 Activities 1–3

5 Speak and Write

Put this conversation into the correct order, then practise it with another student.



Why don't you sit down and have a rest?
But it's my birthday today. Aren't you coming out to the restaurant with me?
Where are you going?
Hi! You look exhausted.
I can't. I must have a shower and then go out.
I'm so sorry! I can't tell you – it's a secret!
Maybe … And maybe that's the secret!
I am. I've just been for a long run.

6 Read and Write

Read the note that Rob wrote for Vanessa. Complete it using these words.

important outside mind receptionist remember safe

Dear Vanessa
Do you ___1___ the conversation we had this morning? About Dana's CD? Well, I'm going to play it on my programme this evening. But I can't find you. So Tracy, the ___2___, let me into your room and I've borrowed it.
I know you won't ___3___.
You never know, someone ___4___ from a record company might hear it. Dana might get a contract. Keep your fingers crossed!
And I found £50 ___5___ your door. Don't worry.
I'm keeping it ___6___.
See you tomorrow.
Rob

LESSON 2 Keep your fingers crossed!

• Expressing possibility • indefinite pronouns

1 LISTEN AND READ





Rob So, Danny. I've got some good news! I've just had a phone call from ___1___ at Records UK. About your CD.

Dana What did she say?

Rob She didn't say ___2___ really. But she likes you're your music. She's going to talk to her colleagues in the record company.

Dana That's great!

Rob Keep your fingers crossed. We might hear ___3___ when we get back from the Highlands. You are coming, aren't you?

Dana Sure. Hey, Rob, what's the Loch Ness Monster, the Nessie that ___4___ is talking about? I've never heard about it. Is there really a monster?

Rob Well … There could be. Some people say there is, but I don't know. You see it's the largest and deepest lake in Britain. The water's dark brown and it's impossible to see ___5___ deep in the lake. But people say there's ___6___ down there.

Dana What could it be? Could it be a big fish?

Listen and check.

2 LISTEN

Rob Probably not. It could be a prehistoric animal, or a family of animals that have lived there for thousands of years. But a lot of people think it might be a fake.

Dana A fake? Why?

Rob People say Nessie was invented by the Scottish Tourist Board.

Dana Why?

Rob To attract tourists to Scotland!

Dana That's a disappointment. But maybe it is there, and maybe we'll see it.

Rob Hmm … maybe!

Find words in the dialogue which mean:

1 Someone you work with
2 Somewhere with high mountains
3 Something (usually an animal) that's large and ugly
4 An adjective describing something that is very, very old
5 Something that is false, not true
6 Something you feel when you hear something isn't nice or exciting.

• FACT FILE •



This photo of the Loch Ness Monster was taken in 1934 by a doctor called Robert Wilson. But this 'monster' was really a small plastic model with a long neck on a clockwork toy submarine. The photo was taken on April 1 – April Fool's Day, and the monster was a practical joke! No one has ever proved that the monster exists!

3 Grammar

We might hear something.
It could be a prehistoric monster.
Maybe we'll see it.
What could it be?
Could it be a big fish?

Put these sentences into the correct order.

I see week maybe next will you.
might cinema go evening I this to the this.
Nessie be fake could a.
Nessie be fake could a?

Unit 4 Lesson 2 Activities 1 and 2

4 Listen

Listen to Annie talking about Bigfoot, a North American monster.



Bigfoot

1 Date seen ______________________
2 Time of day ______________________
3 Place ______________________
4 Description of Bigfoot:
Height ______________________
Clothes ______________________
Hair ______________________

5 Pronunciation

Listen to the sentences and tick the correct choice.

1 I might see you this evening.
I probably will. ____
I probably won't. ____
2 I might see you this evening.
I probably will. ____
I probably won't. ____

6 Read and Write

Match the beginnings and endings of these sentences and fill in the gaps with the correct indefinite pronoun.

anyone anything everyone someone something

1 I went to see my friend's family but …
2 Look! What is it? There's …
3 I'm hungry. I haven't had …
4 Can you hear a noise? I think there's …
5 Where's Dana? Has …

a) … ____ under the table.
b) … ____ seen him?
c) … ____ was out shopping.
d) … ____ to eat since breakfast.
e) … ____ outside the door.

7 Write

Imagine you have seen a monster. Write a description. Use as many adjectives as you can.

hairy scary enormous …

Unit 4 Lesson 2 Activities 3–5



LESSON 3

• First conditional

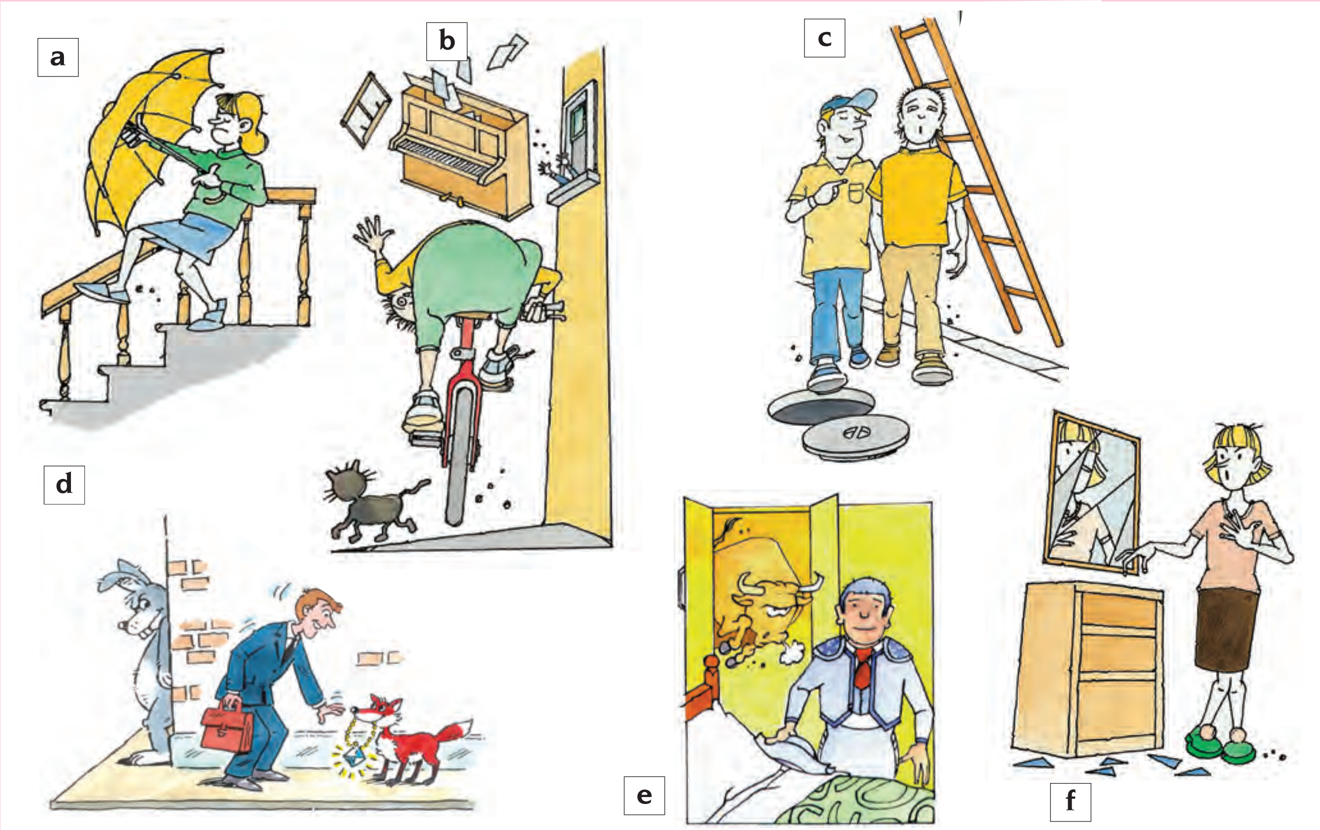
If you walk under a ladder...

1 READ

Match the cartoons with the sentences.

MNX SPECIAL

SUPERSTITIONS AROUND THE WORLD!



Britain
If you walk under a ladder, something bad will happen.

If someone breaks a mirror, they will have seven years' bad luck.

Kurdistan
If you meet a fox you will have good luck. But a rabbit is bad luck.

Spain
If you put your hat on a bed, it will bring bad luck.

Brazil
If someone opens an umbrella indoors, they will have bad luck.

Poland
If someone sees a black cat, they'll be unlucky.

Now cover the text and tell each other the superstition for each picture.

2 Listen and Speak

Listen and match the beginnings with the endings of the sentences.

1 If two people look in a mirror at the same time,
2 If someone leaves their bag on the floor,
3 If you eat an apple a day,
4 If someone has money on New Year's Day,

a) you won't be ill.
b) they'll have money all year.
c) they'll lose all their money.
d) they'll have an argument.

Where are the superstitions from? Do you have these superstitions in your country?

3 Grammar

Complete.

First conditional
***If* + present simple, future simple**
If you **open** an umbrella indoors, you **will have** bad luck.
___ you put your hat on a bed, it _____ bring bad luck.
If you (eat) _____ an apple a day, you (be not) _____ ill.

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 4 Lesson 3 Activities 1–4**

4 Speak

What superstitions are there in your country? Think about:

food birds weddings animals colours numbers objects

5 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

	bad	luck
1	cap	cup
2	cat	cut
3	sank	sunk
4	drank	drunk

Now listen and write the words you hear.

6 Read

Read Dana's letter to his sister and complete the sentences.

Hi Nasreen,

Excuse me writing in English, but, as our teachers say, if we practise all the time we'll get better!

I'm having a great time here – there's so much going on. But I've had some bad luck and some good luck. First, the bad luck. I made a demo CD the other day. Everyone thinks it's great! But I lent it to Vanessa – she's one of the festival organisers – and she wanted to send it to a record company. Then, last night someone broke into her room and stole it.

And now the good luck. No one stole the CD! Rob, a DJ, took it from Vanessa's room to play on his radio programme. And, guess what! Someone from a record company phoned. They liked my music! He's just told me! She's going to play it to some other people and, if they like it they'll phone me before I leave.

Great news, I hope.

How are you? I'll see you when I get back home.

All the best

Dana

1 Our English will get better if …
2 The record company will phone Dana if …
3 When Dana gets home he …

7 Speak and Write

Talk about your plans for the future.

When I leave school I'll travel round the world.

Now write sentences about another student.

When Zara …

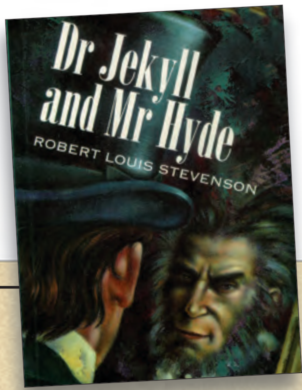
Activity Book **Unit 4 Lesson 3 Activities 5 and 6**

Lesson 4 Man or monster?

Reading

1 Look at the cover of the book. What is the story about?

Now read the first part of the story and see if you were right.



John Utterson was a lawyer who lived in London. One day he was walking home when something strange happened.

A girl was running down the street when she bumped into a man by accident. The man went completely crazy – he knocked the girl over and kicked her! She was lying in the street and she was screaming.

The man was walking away, but Utterson shouted at him and stopped him. The man was ugly and he looked horrible. Then the girl's parents came out of their house. They were very angry and wanted to call the police.

But the man said, 'Don't call the police. My name's Edward Hyde. I'll pay you.' And he went to the back door of a nearby house, and opened the door with a key. He came out with a cheque for £100. Utterson looked at the cheque. The signature on the cheque was Dr Henry Jekyll. But the man said his name was Edward Hyde!

Utterson was surprised and worried. 'I don't understand,' he said to himself. 'That is the back door of Dr Jekyll's house. I know him well. He has a laboratory and works on new drugs. But I've never met Mr Hyde before.'

John Utterson and Henry Jekyll were friends, and Utterson was Jekyll's lawyer. He had Jekyll's will in his house, and when he got home, he looked at it.

> These are the wishes of Dr Henry Jekyll:
>
> When I die, my house and all my money and possessions will go to my friend, Edward Hyde. If I disappear for more than three months, Edward Hyde will look after my house and all my money and possessions.
>
> *Henry Jekyll*

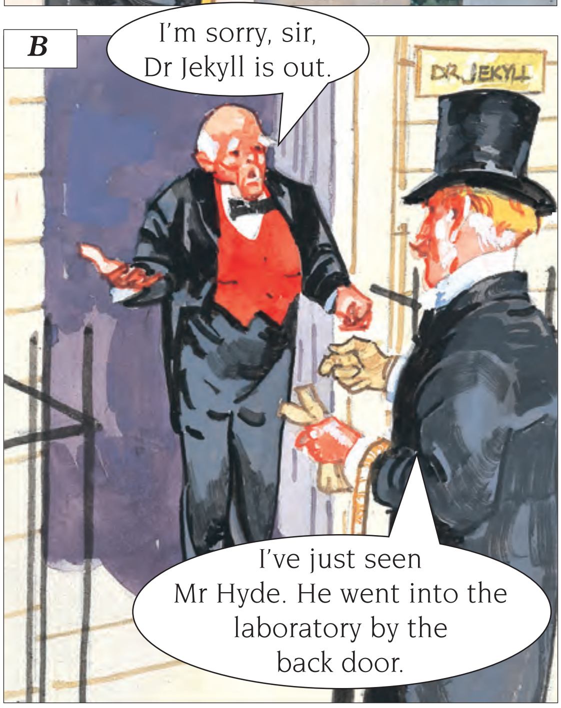
Utterson did not like this will. 'Why,' he wondered, 'does Henry Jekyll want to give everything to Edward Hyde?'

Speaking

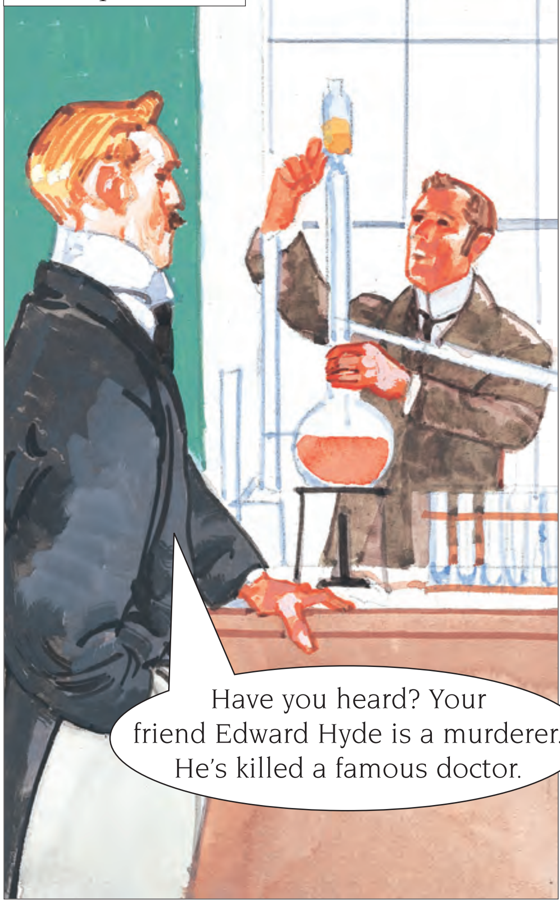
2 Look at the pictures and say what happened next. Begin like this:

'The next day, Utterson saw Hyde again at the back door of Dr Jekyll's house.'





C A year later



D A few months later



Listening

3 Listen to the second part of the story and see if you were right.

4 Complete the third part of the story with *and, because, for, quickly, immediately, later, then, when*.

A few days ___1___, Dr Jekyll's servant visited Utterson.
'What's the matter?' asked Utterson. 'Is Dr Jekyll ill?'
'Something is wrong. He's in his laboratory. He has been there ___2___ three days. I'm worried ___3___ he won't speak and he won't open the door. Please come at once.'

They walked ___4___ to Dr Jekyll's house ___5___ Utterson went to the door of the laboratory.
'Jekyll, open this door ___6___!' he shouted.
'Utterson, please go away! Leave me alone!'
'That's not Dr Jekyll's voice! That's Mr Hyde!' shouted Utterson. 'We must break down the door!'

___7___ they ran into the room, they saw a dead man on the floor. It was Edward Hyde. There was a bottle in his hand. The label on the bottle said 'Poison'.

'Get the police,' said Utterson. 'I think that Mr Hyde has also killed Dr Jekyll.'

___8___ Utterson saw a letter which was lying on the desk.

Now listen and check.

5 How does the story end? What is in the letter? Tell another student. Then listen and see if you are right.

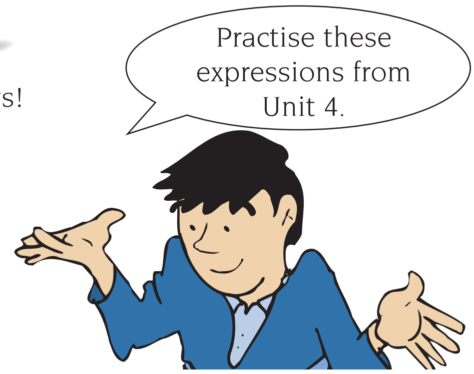
Writing

6 The story of Jekyll and Hyde has a very sad ending. You can change it! Think of a way to save Dr Jekyll and write a happy ending for the story.

To Help You Study

7 Real English

I've got some good news!
That's great!
Just this once!
See you tomorrow.
Hmm … maybe.

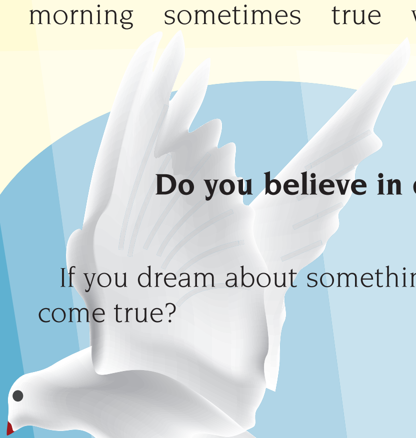


Activity Book **Unit 4 Lesson 4 Activities 1–7**

Review

1 Read and complete with these words.

could everyone fell just later mistake
morning sometimes true whole



Do you believe in dreams?

If you dream about something do you think it might come true?

One evening in August 1883 Edward Samson, a newspaper journalist in Boston, USA, ___1___ asleep at his desk. ___2___ that night another journalist woke him up. Samson looked worried. 'Are you all right?' asked his colleague.

'I've ___3___ had a terrible dream,' answered Samson. 'In my dream I saw a volcano erupting on an island. There were enormous waves and ships were sinking. People were screaming and drowning. Then finally a huge explosion destroyed the ___4___ island.'

Samson sat at his desk, wrote his dream in his notebook and went home. In the ___5___ the newspaper's editor found Samson's story on his desk. He thought that it was a ___6___ story and printed it in the newspaper. When Samson discovered the ___7___ he went to the editor and explained about his dream.

Two days later the newspaper received news of a disaster in the Pacific. On the night of Samson's dream the island of Krakatoa exploded. Over 36,000 people died and many ships sank in enormous waves.... exactly as in Samson's dream.

Do you think that dreams can tell you about the future? ___8___ has dreams, but what do they mean? They ___9___ be simply your imagination working while you are asleep. Or ___10___ they might be your brain telling you about things that you really want, or that you are scared of. What do you think?

2 Write sentences about these British superstitions.

If you (walk) under a ladder, something bad (happen).

If you walk under a ladder, something bad will happen.

1 If the sky (be) red in the morning, it (rain).
2 If it (rain) before 7am, it (stop) by 11am.
3 If you (eat) cheese in the evening, you (not sleep) well.
4 If a black cat (walk) across your path, you (be) lucky.
5 If you (cross) two knives on the table, you (have) an argument.
6 If you (carry) a rabbit's foot, it (bring) good luck.

3 Write sentences using *If you ..., you'll/ you won't ...*

1 take an umbrella/get wet
2 drink too much coffee/sleep badly
3 press this button/stop the video
4 not take exercise/be fit
5 hurry/be late
6 watch too much TV/have square eyes!

4 Rewrite the sentences using the present perfect with *just*.

Rob had breakfast an hour ago.

Rob has just had breakfast.

1 Nelson woke up five minutes ago.
2 Annie ate an apple ten minutes ago.
3 Mike saw the dentist this morning.
4 Rosanna bought some new shoes yesterday.
5 Dave broke a guitar string a minute ago.
6 Emma washed her hair an hour ago.



5 Read these short descriptions of animals. Write sentences using *might* or *could*.

It's got four legs and you can ride it.

It might be a horse. It could be a camel.

1 It's got two legs and lives in trees.
2 It's got wings and some people keep it as a pet.
3 It provides us with milk.
4 It's got no legs and can be dangerous.
5 It's a type of cat and it lives in Africa.
6 We eat its eggs.

6 Read and find the word.

My first is in *pizza* and *chips* and *peas*
My second is in *bread* and it's also in *cheese*
My third is in *sugar* and *butter* and *rice*
My fourth appears in *coffee* twice
My fifth is in *egg* and it's also in *steak*
My sixth is in *crisps* and it's also in *cake*
My last is in drinks like *water* and *tea*
And my whole is what the present should be!

7 Complete with *anything, everyone, no one, someone* or *something*.

Vanessa thought ______ was at Dave's concert last night, and ______ was seen near her room. But ______ went in and stole the CD and £50. He didn't take ______ else. There was ______ Vanessa didn't understand. How did the burglar get the key?

8 Find the odd word.

1 enormous huge large small
2 hear talk scream shout
3 surprised terrified walked worried
4 awful horrible terrible wonderful
5 drop climb fall sink

9 Test each other: Word Association

hair brush clean comb teeth tidy

10 Poem

Listen and find words in the poem which rhyme with these words:

she found hair sock bird

The mystery

What were you doing when the lights went out?
I was reading in my room, and then I heard a shout,
So I took out my torch and I was looking all around,
And that's when I saw a key lying on the ground.

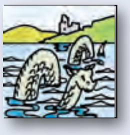
And what did you do when you saw the key?
I picked it up, and I was taking it into my room with me
When all of a sudden I heard another shout,
Which really was quite strange as there was nobody about.

So what did you do next? Did you look everywhere?
Yes, I did – in the hall, in the kitchen and on the stair,
But I was going to my room when I got quite a shock –
The door was closed and the key that I was holding fitted
the lock!

So did you dare to turn the key and open your door?
Yes, I did, but I cannot tell you what I saw …

Now listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 4 Review Activities 1–5**



Pen and Paper

1 READ

Look around your classroom … there are so many things that we take for granted. Electricity for light and heat, glass in the windows, plastic, metal, even the chair you are sitting on. We often forget that someone, somewhere, at some time invented or discovered all these things. And how can you read this sentence? Because someone invented the paper that your book is made of and the ink to write the words.

Choose the correct title for each paragraph.

The spread of papermaking
Recent developments in papermaking
The first paper
The invention of 'modern' paper

1 ________________

The Ancient Egyptians invented the earliest type of paper in about 2,500BC. They made it from the reeds that grew next to the River Nile. It was called papyrus. The modern word paper comes from the word papyrus but it was very different from the paper that we use today.

2 ________________

This type of paper was invented by a man called Tsai Lun in China in AD105. Tsai Lun was a government minister. He made his paper by soaking rags in water, rolling the soaked rags flat and letting the mixture dry. This is very much the same method as the one we use to make paper today.
The Chinese guarded the secret of paper-making. The Japanese discovered how to make paper in AD610. They were the first people to make paper out of wood.

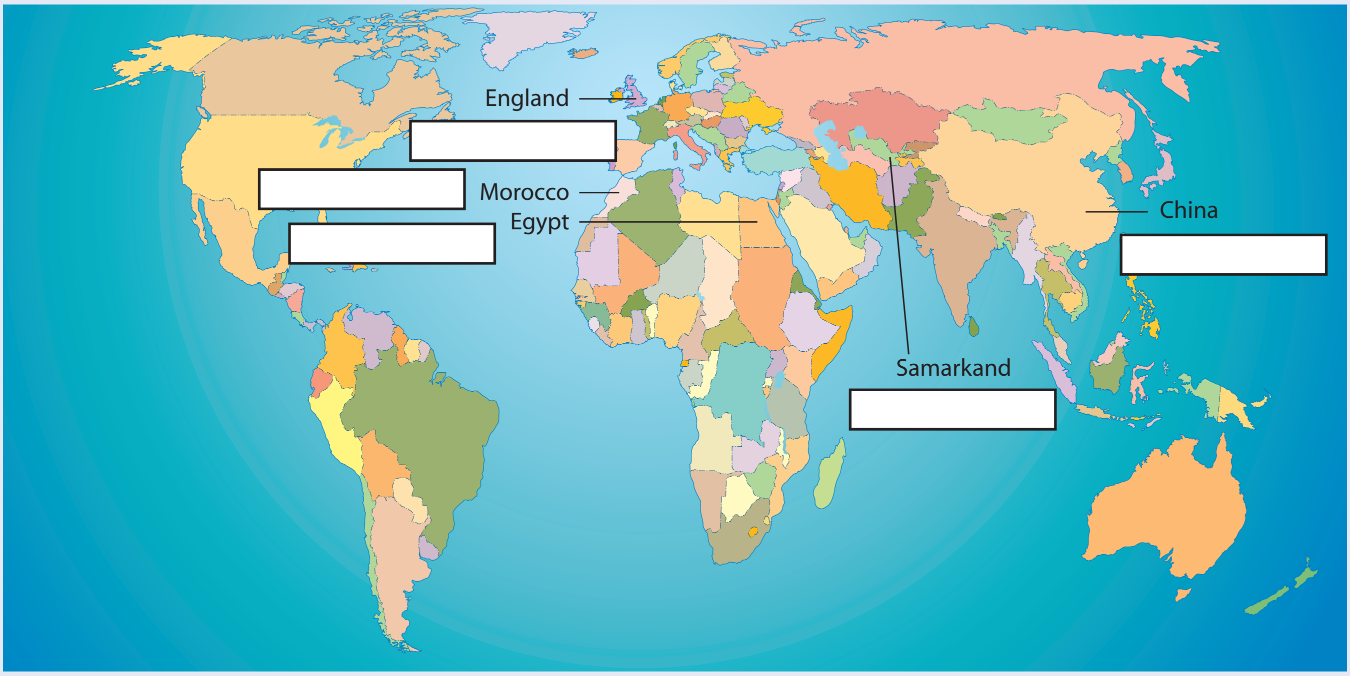
3 ________________

The Arabs learned the secret of papermaking from two Chinese prisoners and they started making paper in Samarkand in AD751. The art of paper making spread to Baghdad and Damascus and from there through the whole Islamic world. It reached Morocco in AD1000, and from there it spread into Europe via Spain. It did not reach England until the 15th century.

4 ________________

Nowadays most countries use wood to make paper. More and more, though, we are recycling our old paper to save the trees. Do you recycle your paper at home and school?

Write the correct dates in the boxes.

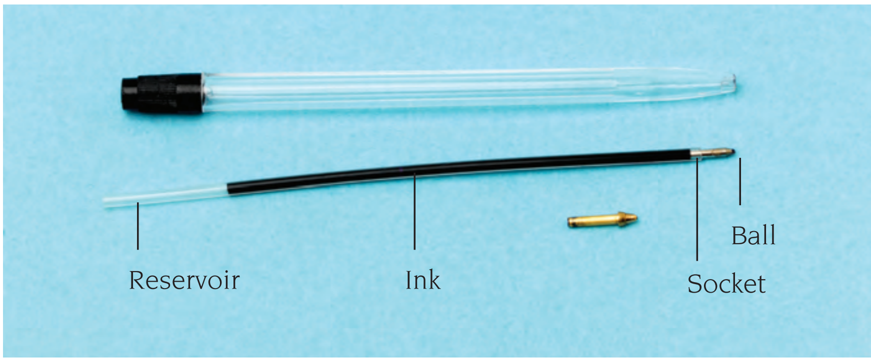


1 READ

What are you using to write with? Are you using a pencil (invented in 1564) or maybe a ballpoint pen?

Laszlo Biro was born in Hungary in 1899. He became a journalist and noticed that newspaper printing ink dried more quickly than ordinary ink. He tried using it in his fountain pen but the ink was too thick. With his brother Georg, a chemist, he invented a new type of pen – the ballpoint.

The writing tip of a ballpoint is a small ball in a socket. The ball rotates and picks up ink from a reservoir. The ball receives the ink by gravity – so you can't use a ballpoint unless it is pointing downwards!



When the pen is not in use the ball is not moving. It seals the end of the reservoir and stops the ink from evaporating.

To this day many people call a ballpoint pen a biro after the name of its inventor.

The brothers Biro moved to Argentina in 1943, and Laszlo died in 1985. The Argentinians celebrate Inventors' Day on September 29th, the date of his birthday.

Find words that mean:

1 someone who works for a newspaper
2 goes round and round
3 a store of liquid
4 drying in the air

Did you know?
Ballpoints are used by airplane pilots. They work much better than fountain pens when planes are flying high.

LESSON 1 You don't have to lose weight!

• *have to* and *don't have to* • *had to* and *didn't have to*

1 LISTEN AND READ



Dave Great meal!

Mike Yes, but I must lose some weight. I'm eating too much.

Dave Rubbish! You're not fat. You don't have to lose weight.

Mike I know I don't have to lose weight. But I want to. Look! There's a trip to the mountains at the weekend. A long walk will be good for all of us.

Dave Oh, I don't know. It says here you have to leave at seven in the morning. I'm not getting up that early at the weekend! I hate getting up early.

Mike Yes, but it will be a nice day out – it's very beautiful in the mountains and the air is very clean. But it says that you have to wear walking boots. Do we have to? I haven't got any.

Dave I'm sure we'll be all right with trainers. And you're right – a walk in the mountains will be fun.

True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Mike has to lose weight.
2 The trip to the mountains leaves at 7am.
3 Dave likes getting up early.
4 Mike thinks it will be fun to walk in the mountains.
5 You have to wear walking boots in the mountains.

2 GRAMMAR

Complete.

have to/don't have to
- You have to leave at seven in the morning.
  He doesn't have to lose weight.
- He _____ to get up early.
  We don't _____ to wear walking boots.

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 1 Activities 1–4**

3 Read and Write

Read the poster and write sentences about what you have to do if you go to the Highlands.



You have to wear good walking boots.

4 Speak

Ask and answer questions about things you have to do every day.

When do you have to get up in the morning?

Times

get up in the morning?
leave for school?
be home in the evening?
go to bed in the evening?

Help in the house

Do you have to make your bed?

make your bed?
tidy your room?
wash up after meals?
do the ironing?

Other things

What other things do you have to do?

wear school uniform?
do homework every evening?
look after your brothers or sisters?
be polite to adults?

5 Listen and Speak

Listen to Rob talking about his childhood. Find the answers to these questions.

Did he have to …

1 get up at six every morning?
2 help his father before breakfast?
3 make his bed when he helped his father?
4 catch a bus to school at eight o'clock?
5 wear school uniform?
6 do an hour's homework every evening?
7 go to bed before midnight on Saturdays?
8 think about money?
9 worry about anything?

Tell each other about Rob's childhood and check your answers.

■ He had to … He didn't have to …

Now tell each other something about your parents' childhood.

■ My mother had to walk five kilometres to school!

6 Pronunciation

Match the words in box A with their rhymes in box B.

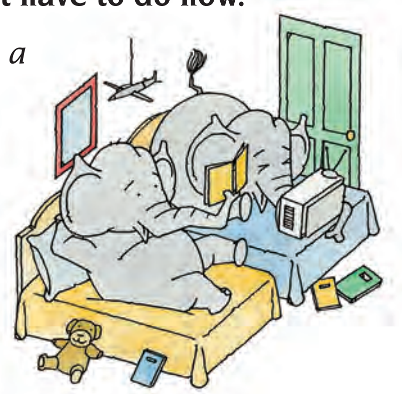
A	B
boot great lose meal money own warm wear	feel funny phone share shoes storm suit weight

Now listen and check.

7 Write

Write five things you had to do when you were younger, but don't have to do now.

I had to share a room with my brother.



Activity Book Unit 5 Lesson 1 Activities 5 and 6

5 Danger

Lesson 2 Have you ever been hang-gliding?

• Present perfect and past simple • *so* (consequence)

1 Listen and Read

Mike and Dave are walking in the Highlands.

Mike Look at that hang-glider! Have you ever been hang-gliding?

Dave Sure. I went on a course six months ago. I trained as an instructor, so now I'm qualified to teach hang-gliding.

Mike I don't believe you.

Dave It's true!

Mike I've always wanted to go hang-gliding. My sister had a go last month.

Dave So now you've got the chance! There's a place over there where we can hire a hang-glider. Let's hire one!

Mike Don't be stupid, Dave. I can't go up in one on my own.

Dave That's OK. We'll go up together.

Mike What, in the same hang-glider?

Dave Yes, it's safe. I even saw it in a programme last week about hang-gliding in Rio.

Mike No, honestly, I can't.

Dave Don't be a spoilsport! Everything'll be all right. I promise.

Mike OK, then. Let's go!

Complete the questions and choose the correct answers.

1 _____ Dave been hang-gliding?
2 Has Mike _____ hang-gliding?
3 _____ was the hang-gliding course?
4 Who _____ always wanted to go hang-gliding?
5 _____ did Mike's sister have a go?
6 _____ did Dave see a TV programme about hang-gliding?

a) No. b) Last week. c) Mike.
d) Six months ago. e) Last month. f) Yes.

2 Grammar

Complete.

Present perfect
I _____ always wanted to go hang-gliding.
I _____ seen it on TV.
_____ you ever been hang-gliding?
Present perfect = at some time before now
Past simple (revision)
I (go) _____ on a course **six months ago.**
My sister (have) _____ a go **last month.**
I (see) _____ it in a programme **last week.**
Past simple = at a particular time in the past

Listen and check.

3 Listen

What happened to Dave and Mike? Listen and decide: true or false?

1 They hired a hang-glider.
2 They took off safely.
3 They flew very high.
4 They landed safely.
5 They crashed.

4 Listen and Read

Complete with these sentences.

Two years ago. Yes, I have. Terrible.
I fell while I was playing football.

Dave Have you ever broken your leg?
Mike (1) _____
Dave When did you break it?
Mike (2) _____
Dave What happened?
Mike (3) _____
Dave How did you feel?
Mike (4) _____

Now listen and check.



Activity Book Unit 5 Lesson 2 Activities 1 and 2



5 Speak and Write

Ask other students questions like those in activity 4 and note down their answers.

break your leg? get lost?
go to a carnival? climb a mountain?
lose your purse/wallet? win a prize?
ride a horse? act in a play?
sleep in a tent?

Now write about other students.

Maria lost her purse last year.

6 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

1	prize	price
2	ones	once
3	plays	place
4	how's	house
5	eyes	ice

Now listen and write the words you hear.

7 Read

Read the text and complete with this information.

a) so you must have a good strong pair of boots
b) so you must always check the wind speed
c) so it's much more comfortable
d) because hang-gliders fly slowly
e) because you can't see where you are going
f) because it can get very cold in the wind

GETTING THE HANG OF HANG-GLIDING

Hang-gliding started in the USA in the 1940s. The sport gets its name from the early hang-gliders where you actually had to hang by your arms. Now, of course, you have a seat to sit on, __1__. You can learn to hang-glide at a training school. You must be over 16 and quite fit. You need warm clothes, even in the summer, __2__ . When you land your feet hit the ground first, __3__.

The weather is important. Obviously it isn't safe to fly when there is low cloud or mist __4__ . And it can be dangerous to fly in heavy rain as the hang-glider can get wet. Most accidents are caused by flying in strong winds, __5__ . Hang-gliders need a steady wind of at least 12 kilometres an hour and not more than 35 kilometres an hour.

When you are flying you must look out for other hang-gliders. If you are flying straight towards another glider you should always turn to the right. __6__ , you can often shout to the other glider if you are not sure the pilot has seen you! If you follow these simple rules you will have lots of fun! Safe flying!

LOOK! **Reasons and consequences**

I know it's safe **because** I've seen it on TV.
= I've seen it on TV, **so** I know it's safe.

Reason: *because* Consequence: *so*

8 Write

Complete these sentences about hang-gliding.

1 It's much more comfortable now because…
2 It can get very cold in the wind, so…
3 You must have a good strong pair of boots because…
4 You have to see where you are going, so…
5 You must always check the wind speed because…
6 Hang-gliders fly slowly, so…

Activity Book Unit 5 Lesson 2 Activities 3–5

LESSON 3

I haven't seen them for ages.

• Present perfect: *for* and *since*

1 LISTEN AND READ

In the Highlands

Rob It's seven o'clock. We must go back. What's happened to Mike and Dave?

Jade I don't know. I haven't seen them for ages – not since midday.

Annie I last saw them at Loch Ness.

Rob That was three hours ago! Has anyone seen them since then?

Jade No, perhaps they've got lost.

Rob We must find them. The mountains are very dangerous!



On a mountain near Loch Ness

Mike Dave, it's getting terribly late. Are you sure you can't walk?

Dave Ouch! No, I'm sorry, I think I've broken my leg. It really hurts!

Mike What are we going to do? I'm freezing cold, and it's starting to rain.

Dave I'm starving. I haven't eaten anything since eight o'clock this morning. How long have we been on the mountain?

Mike A long time! We've been here for three hours.

Dave Can we make a fire? If we make a fire, maybe someone will see it.

Mike Have you got any matches?

Dave No.

Mike Nor have I. Anyway, there's no wood up here, and you can't make a fire with stones. Hey! I've got an idea! Wait here.

Dave I'm not going anywhere!



True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Jade has seen Mike and Dave this afternoon.
2 Annie hasn't seen them for three hours.
3 No one has seen them since three o'clock.
4 Dave hasn't eaten anything since lunchtime.
5 Dave and Mike have been on the mountain for a long time.

2 Speak and Listen

What's going to happen?
What do you think Rob is going to do?
What do you think Mike is going to do?

Now listen and see if you were right.

3 Grammar

Complete.

Present perfect: ***for*** **and** ***since***

for three hours →

↑ **since** 4pm

They've been there **for** three hours.
They've been there **since** 4pm.
He hasn't seen them _____ ages.
She hasn't seen them _____ midday.
He hasn't eaten anything _____ this morning.
I've been hungry _____ a long time.

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 3 Activities 1 and 2**

4 Read

Read and complete the profile of Maddy with these sentences.

a) My parents gave me this one last year.
b) I've had her since I was twelve.
c) We met at school five years ago.
d) We moved there three years ago.

MNX profiles Maddy



'I'm fifteen and I live with my parents and my older sister in a flat near the centre of Dublin. (1)… . My cat lives there too! (2)… .
I started playing the violin when I was eight. (3)… . I love it!
My best friend is called Lucy. (4)… . At first I didn't like Lucy very much, but we became friends when we were eleven.'

5 Speak

Ask questions about Maddy beginning ***How long …?*** **and answer them using** ***For …***

■ How long has Maddy lived in the flat in Dublin?
■ For _____ years.

1 live/in the flat in Dublin?
2 have/her cat?
3 play/the violin?
4 have/this violin?
5 know/Lucy?
6 be/friends with Lucy?

6 Write

Look at activity 4 again and write sentences about Maddy using ***since*** **+ date.**

1 She's lived in the flat in Dublin since . . .

7 Pronunciation

Listen and circle all the matching sounds in these sentences. The first 3 are done for you.

I haven't seen them for ages.
That was three hours ago.
How long have we been on the mountain?
I've had her since I was twelve.

Now read the sentences aloud.

8 Game: Who is it?

Ask three other students.

How long have you lived in your home?
What's your most precious possession? How long have you had it?
How long have you played (instrument/sport)?
How long have you known your best friend?
Who's your favourite singer?
How long have you liked him/her?

Now describe a student without saying her/his name. Can the other students guess who it is?

9 Write

Write a profile of yourself or another student.

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 3 Activities 3–6**

LESSON 4 Our environment is in danger.

WHY WE HAVE TO SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT

1


2


3


4


In the next three seconds:

We will cut down 799 trees.
The world's population will increase by nine.
Americans will eat 6,000 eggs and throw away 3,000 drink cans.
Four new cars will drive out of factories and the Chinese will buy three new colour TVs.

In the next three minutes:

People will eat the weight of 100 blue whales – that's 13,000 tonnes of food!
A poacher will kill a wild elephant in central Africa.
Fishermen will kill 25 dolphins and Americans will eat four and a half cows as burgers.

In the next three hours:

Seventeen species will disappear from the tropical rainforest.
Over 3,000 wild animals will die on Europe's roads.
Americans will use paper made from 375,000 trees and throw away 160 kilometres of plastic pens.
Europeans will buy over a million music cassettes and CDs, and British cats and dogs will eat 1.2 million tins of pet food.

Reading

1 Match the photos on page 62 with these descriptions.

Nelson
The Amazon rainforest is beautiful. We must save *it*.

Dana
The mountain air is great. We mustn't pollute *it*.

Jade
Our beaches are wonderful. We have to keep *them* clean.

Maddy
Our green hills are famous. Let's keep *them* green.

What do the words in *italics* above mean?

We must save *it*.
We must save the Amazon rainforest.

2 Read the text on page 62 and write three sentences each about what will happen …

in the next thirty seconds.
in the next thirty minutes.
in the next thirty hours.

Listening

3 Listen to Mike talking about Scotland. Which of these words do you hear?

hill mountain sea beach cave cliff
field waterfall lake village snow ice
sand grass flowers forest island

Now listen to Mike again and answer the questions.

1 What is the most beautiful part of his country?
2 Where do visitors spend most time?
3 Is there one part of the country everyone must see?
4 What is his favourite part of the country?
5 Is there any pollution?
6 Where does he go for his holidays?

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 4 Activities 1–4**

Speaking

4 Look at the Listening questions again and ask another student about Kurdistan.

What's the most beautiful part of Kurdistan?

Writing

5 Look at the Listening questions and write a short description of the most beautiful part of Kurdistan. Use pronouns and there to link your sentences.

The most beautiful part of Kurdistan is the mountains. In the summer they're lovely and green and in the winter you can go skiing there.

To Help You Study

6 Real English

Practise these expressions from Unit 5.

Rubbish. Don't be stupid.
Don't be a spoilsport.
Ouch! I'm freezing cold.
I'm starving. I've got an idea.



7 Using a dictionary

Complete the chart.

Try these dictionary exercises!

Noun	Pronoun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Preposition

we of in badly nice concert weather
café go went sunny rainy happen be
quickly storm it I think pollute
up away down they rubbish throw

Use a dictionary to find the difference between:

hill – mountain ice – snow
sand – beach lake – river grass – flowers

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 4 Activities 3–5**

Review

1 Read this extract from Maddy's guide book, and choose the best words.



Safety in the Scottish Highlands

The mountains of the Scottish Highlands are not very high, but the (1) time/weather changes very quickly, (2) so/because the Highlands can be extremely dangerous. Even in summer, there can be sudden snow storms and strong icy (3) rains/winds of up to 160 kph. Many climbers and hill walkers (4) died/have died in the Highlands, and people often get into trouble (5) so/because they don't understand the dangers. Always put safety first; if the weather changes, you (6) have to/willget down fast. Take (7) warm/hot waterproof clothing, strong footwear, a map and some food. (8) After/Before you start, even for a short walk in fine weather, tell (9) someone/something about your route and the time you expect to be back – and remember to contact the person again (10) where/when you return.

2 Make true sentences.

You have to	do your homework practise every day wear walking boots take regular exercise save money	if you want to	be a good musician. keep fit. buy new clothes. pass your exams. walk in the mountains.

3 Annie went to a music festival in Italy last year. Ask and answer questions beginning *Did she have to …?*

Go to bed at ten o'clock. ✓

■ Did she have to go to bed at ten o'clock?

■ Yes, she did.

1 Practise for two hours a day. ✓
2 Write a letter home every day. ✗
3 Get up early. ✓
4 Go to all the concerts. ✗
5 Learn Italian. ✓
6 Eat Italian food. ✗
7 Learn another instrument. ✓

Now write sentences.

She had to go to bed at ten o'clock.

4 Complete with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Rob is talking to Rosanna on the coach back to Edinburgh.

Rob _____ you _____ a good time in Scotland? (1 have)

Rosanna Oh, it _____ great! (2 be)

Rob _____ you _____ lots of sightseeing? (3 do)

Rosanna Yes, I _____ the castle and Holyrood Palace. (4 see) And on Thursday, I _____ round the city at night. (5 walk)

Rob _____ you _____ that? (6 enjoy)

Rosanna Yes, but I _____ quite scared! (7 be) And I _____ so many new people. (8 meet) This week is one of the best weeks I _____ ever _____. (9 have)

5 Make true sentences.

The clean air in the Kurdish mountains is great, The Amazon rainforest is beautiful, A lot of wild animals are in danger of disappearing, Too many people in the world are overweight, You can easily get lost in the mountains,	so	we have to stop cutting down the trees. tell someone where you are going. we mustn't pollute it. we have to stop people killing them. they shouldn't eat so much.

6 Complete with *for* or *since*.

1 It's ten o'clock. We arrived at seven o'clock. We've been here _____ 7pm. We've been here _____ three hours.

2 We came to live here 20 years ago. We've lived here _____ 20 years.

3 It's Monday. We arrived in Edinburgh on Friday. We've been in Edinburgh _____ _____ days. We've been in Edinburgh _____ _____ .

4 It's 1.15 and lunch is ready. It was ready a quarter of an hour ago. It's been ready _____ _____ minutes. It's been ready _____ _____ .

5 It's October. We had a holiday in April. We haven't had a holiday _____ _____ . We haven't had a holiday _____ _____ months.

6 It's 15th October. We last had a pizza on 1st October. We haven't had a pizza _____ _____ weeks. We haven't had a pizza _____ _____ _____ .

7 Correct these sentences.

1 Rob must to find Dave and Maddy.

2 Annie has seen Dave and Maddy three hours ago,

3 'We're here since four o'clock,' Maddy said.

4 Dana has loved singing since he is very young.

5 Hang-gliding is a popular sport for over 50 years.

8 Test each other: *for* or *since*.

Three years

For three years

2005

Since 2005

9 Poem

Listen and find the missing words.



The Lesson

I'm going for a walk in the ___1___ today,
It's warm and it's sunny as I start out on my way.
It hasn't ___2___ for weeks, and the weather's really fine
So I'm not taking waterproofs or boots for the climb.

I've walked for two hours and I'm up on a crest,
So I'm stopping for a ___3___ and a fifteen minute rest.
I can see the lake below me, and hear the sheep all bleat,
And I've got some little blisters where my trainers rub my feet.

I've walked for two more hours now, I'm stopping here to eat.
I have to go slower for I've got some ___4___ on my feet.
I'm starting to get colder the higher that I go,
The sun's gone in, the sky's turned grey – I hope it doesn't ___5___ !

I'm feeling rather bad and I'd really like to stop,
But it isn't very far ___6___ I reach the top.
It's just started raining, and I'm frozen to the bone,
And I wish I wasn't here up this mountain on my own.

I'm in a helicopter, and I'm feeling rather ___7___ .
It's lucky that these rescue people were so very quick!
It's minus five degrees and it's snowing hard outside.
Another ___8___ or two, and I might easily have died.

I've learnt my ___9___ now, and you should learn it too:
When you're going to the mountains, take the right things with you.
The ___10___ changes quickly, you need to be prepared,
And never go alone – the mountains must be shared.

Activity Book **Unit 5 Review Activities 1–5**



Flight

1 READ

Throughout history our ancestors dreamed of flying like the __1__. Many people attached wings to their arms and jumped off high places. The result was usually death or serious injury.

In about 400 BC the Chinese invented the kite. They used colourful kites at religious festivals and __2__ just for fun. This was the first invention of a simple flying machine.

In the 1480s the famous Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci __3__ much time studying the flight of birds. He designed a flying machine called the *ornithopter*. Leonardo never tested his machine, but in modern times scientists have shown that the ornithopter works.

The first successful flying machine was developed in 1783 by two French brothers, Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier. This was the hot air balloon. The Mongolfiers attached a silk bag to a basket. In the basket was a fire which blew hot smoke into the bag. The bag inflated and the balloon __4__ into the air. The first passengers in the hot air balloon were a sheep, a chicken and a duck!

The aeroplane as we know it today was invented by two other brothers, the Americans Wilbur and Orville Wright. The Wrights spent three years studying how birds flew and developed several gliders. Finally they were __5__ with the design. The problem was: how would they attach an engine to the glider to make it fly by itself? They designed the propeller and by 1903 they were sure that they had a machine that could fly.

On 17th December that year Orville took his seat in 'The Flyer' (as they called their machine). He set off on the first plane journey ever. And he was successful. The plane only travelled for twelve metres and the flight only __6__ twelve seconds – but the age of air travel was with us!

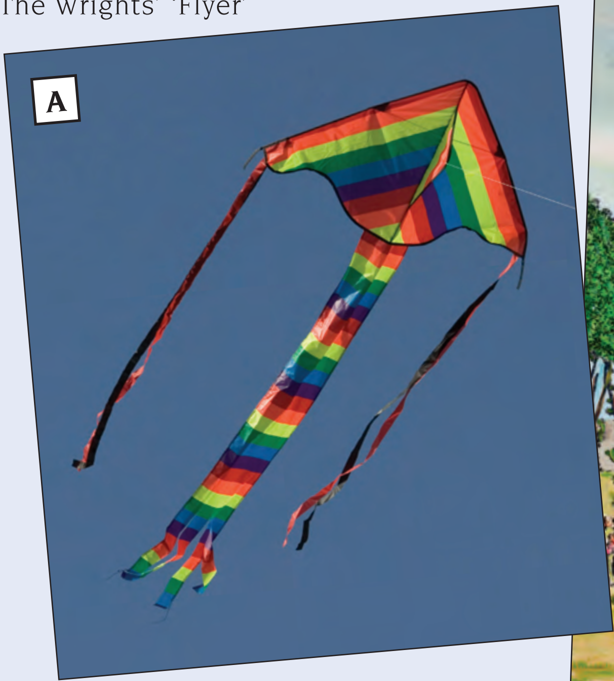
Complete the passage with the correct words.

1	a) birds	b) animals	c) planes
2	a) also	b) too	c) more
3	a) did	b) used	c) spent
4	a) came	b) raised	c) rose
5	a) happy	b) good	c) well
6	a) went	b) lasted	c) flew

2 LOOK

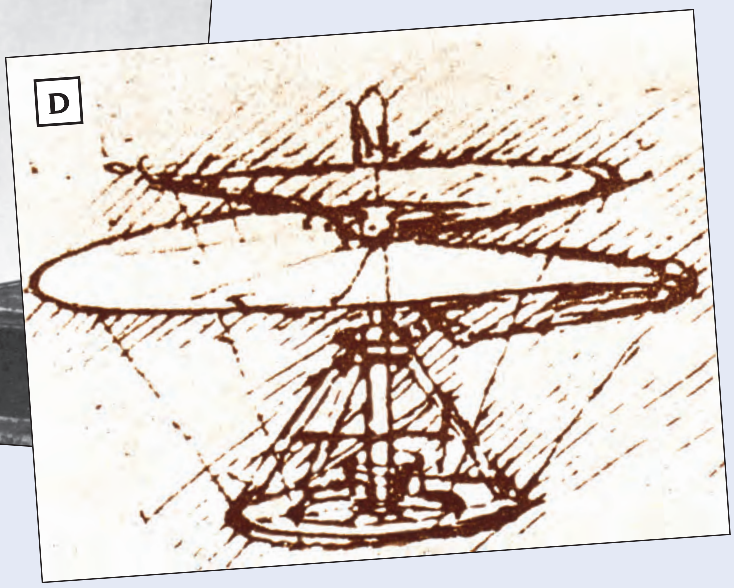
Match the titles to the pictures.

The Chinese Kite
Leonardo's Ornithopter
The Montgolfiers' Balloon
The Wrights' 'Flyer'











6 Communication

Lesson 1 They told him not to move.

• Reported requests and commands

1 Listen and Read

HERO OF THE HIGHLANDS



Mike Fraser was a hero yesterday. Thanks to his quick thinking, he and Dave Lewis were rescued from danger in the mountains.
Mike and Dave went to the Scottish Highlands with a group from the Music Now Festival. In the afternoon, they went hang-gliding. Unfortunately the hang-glider crashed on a mountain near Loch Ness and Dave broke his ankle. He couldn't walk, so he and Mike stayed on the mountain and waited. They had no food or water, so they were hungry, thirsty and cold. By the evening they were starting to get desperate. Then Mike had a brilliant idea. He wrote a message on the ground with stones.
Meanwhile, group leader Rob Townsend was trying to find Mike and Dave. Finally he decided to contact the police. He dialled 999 on his mobile phone and he asked the police to look for the missing teenagers. A police helicopter flew over Loch Ness, and the pilot saw Mike's message. Dave and Mike were rescued and flown to hospital in Inverness last night.
Later, Mike spoke to our reporter. 'We were incredibly relieved when the helicopter arrived,' he said. 'The police told Dave not to move and they carried him to the helicopter. I climbed in after him. They asked us to put on dry clothes and they gave us some hot soup. They were great.'
Dave wanted to apologise.
'I feel very guilty – it was all my fault,' he said. 'Rob told us to wear walking boots, and he told us not to leave the group. But I took no notice. I was very silly.'
The police agreed. On the radio news last night, they asked walkers in the Highlands to be sensible and not to take stupid risks.

Now answer the questions.

1 Why couldn't Dave walk?
2 Why were Mike and Dave thirsty?
3 How did Rob contact the police?
4 Where did the police helicopter take Dave and Mike?
5 How did Mike and Dave feel when the helicopter arrived?
6 How did Dave get to the helicopter?
7 How did Dave feel after the rescue?
8 What did the police think of Dave?

2 Read

Look at these sentences. Which are requests and which are commands?

1 'Don't move.'
2 'Could you look for them?'
3 'Please will you be sensible?'
4 'You must wear walking boots.'
5 'Please don't take stupid risks.'
6 'Would you put on these, please?'
7 'Don't leave the group.'

Now match them with the reported requests and commands in the newspaper article.

'Don't move.' – The police told Dave not to move.

3 Grammar

Complete.

Reported requests: ***ask*** **+ object + infinitive**
'Could you look for them?'
➔He asked the police **to** look for them.
'Please don't take risks.'
➔They asked walkers **not to** …

Reported commands: ***tell*** **+ object + infinitive**
'Keep still!'➔They told Dave …
'Don't say anything.'➔He told me …

The verb **tell** is always followed by an object or object pronoun.

Listen and check.

Unit 6 Lesson 1 Activities 1 and 2

4 Listen and Speak

Listen to the *MNX* editor talking to Emma and Mike and look at these sentences. Make a note of the mistake in each sentence.

1 'Emma, could you get me a cup of coffee, please?'
2 'Mike, would you close the window, please?'
3 'You two, stop laughing!'
4 'Emma, please don't be late tomorrow.'
5 'Mike, take the letters to the post box.'
6 'Emma, don't forget your bag!'

Now ask and answer.

■ Did she ask Emma to get her a cup of coffee?
■ No, she asked Emma to …

5 Listen and Write

Listen to three messages on the *MNX* answerphone and take notes.

Phone messages

To: *Emma* **From:** *Jade*
Message: *Can you meet her*

Now write sentences.

Jade asked Emma to …

•FACT FILE•

If you go to Scotland you'll have to learn some Scottish words! For instance *Loch* Ness is *Lake* in standard English. *Glen* means *Valley*, and *Ben* means *Mountain*. And if a Scot says 'Aye, he/she's a bonnie wee laddie/lassie' he means 'Yes, he/she's a good-looking young boy/girl'!

6 Pronunciation

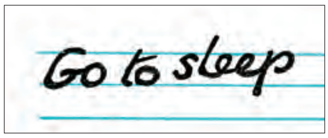
Listen and count the syllables.
Mark the stress.

apologise assistant desperate helicopter
hero hospital incredibly sensible
teenager unfortunately

apologise 4

7 Game: Do what I say!

Write a request or an instruction for another student.





You told her to close her eyes.
No, I didn't.
You told her to go to sleep.
Yes!

8 Write

Write about things your parents ask/tell you to do and not to do.

My parents ask me to tidy my room.
They tell me not to play loud music.

Now write about things your teacher asked/told you to do and not to do today.

She asked us to do our homework.
She told us to listen carefully.

Unit 6 Lesson 1 Activities 3–5

LESSON 2 I've already asked you three times!

• Present perfect: *already* and *yet* • Adjective + infinitive

1 LISTEN AND READ



Emma Have you finished with the computer yet?
Mike Nearly. What's the hurry?
Emma I've already asked you three times. I want to finish the front page. It's our last edition.
Mike But I'm sending an email to Australia.
Emma Mike, is it really necessary to spend all day on the computer?
Mike What's the problem? Have you thought of a good headline yet?
Emma No. I thought of 'End of Festival', but that sounds silly.
Mike How about 'Festival Finished'?
Emma Now, that really is silly. I quite like 'Party Now!' or 'The Music's Over'. It's difficult to choose. Which one is best?
Mike It's hard to say. Oh, look! Another email! I've already had four this morning!
Emma I know! 'MNX Madness' – that's a great headline.
Mike Madness? Why madness?
Emma Because you are driving me mad!

Complete the questions and match them with the answers.

1 _____ does Emma want the computer?
2 _____ headline does Emma like best?
3 _____ isn't Mike interested in the headlines?
4 _____ emails has Mike had this morning?
5 _____ does Emma say Mike is driving her mad?

a) She isn't sure.
b) Four.
c) Because she wants to finish the front page.
d) Because he isn't interested in what she's saying.
e) Because he has just received another email.

Now complete.

1 Mike _____ not finished with the computer yet.
2 Emma has _____ asked him _____ times.
3 Emma _____ not thought of a good headline _____ .
4 Emma thinks it's _____ to _____ which headline is best.
5 Mike thinks _____ hard _____ say which headline is best.
6 Mike _____ _____ _____ four emails this morning.

2 GRAMMAR

Complete.

Present perfect: *already* and *yet*

Already goes after the auxiliary verb *have*.
I've _____ asked you three times.

Yet goes at the end of negative sentences and questions.
It hasn't stopped raining _____ .
Have you finished with the computer _____?

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 2 Activities 1–3**

3 Read and Speak

Match the headlines with sentences a–f.

1 DANA SELLS A MILLION
2 MUSIC NOW ONE MORE DAY TO GO
3 EASY WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATION
4 WORLD'S MOST DIFFICULT LANGUAGE
5 WET WET EDINBURGH
6 RECORD FESTIVAL VISITORS

a) Chinese is very hard to learn.
b) It hasn't stopped raining yet.
c) Music Now hasn't finished yet.
d) 100,000 people have already visited Music Now.
e) 1,000,000 copies of Dana's CD have already been sold.
f) It's easy to send messages round the world by email.

4 Speak

Tell each other about five things that you want to do, but haven't done yet.

Think about:
films places people journeys
books music

I haven't heard Zakaria's new CD yet.

5 Pronunciation

Match the words in box A with their rhymes in box B.

A	B
choose friend	front hurry learn
head hunt really	nearly said send
sure thought	short tour
turn worry	whose

Now listen and check.

6 Read

Read and complete with these words.

easy difficult from it message
nothing to who with

EMAIL HERO SAVES LIFE

A 14-year-old boy from the USA was described as a hero yesterday after he saved the life of a woman in Finland.

Dean Bluey from Dallas, Texas, was sending an e-mail to a friend on the Internet. Suddenly he received a ___1___ saying 'Help! Pain! Help!'. The message was ___2___ Finland, thousands of kilometres away.

'I didn't know what to do,' Dean said afterwards. 'It was hard ___3___ tell if the message was real.' So Dean did ___4___. But the message came again and again.

'By then it was ___5___ to see that someone was in trouble,' Dean explained. He replied and discovered that the sender was a 20-year-old student called Tarja, ___6___ was alone in a university library. She was very ill and her only way of communicating ___7___ the world was by e-mail.

Dean contacted the Texas police. ___8___ was necessary for them to telephone the Finnish police. Then an ambulance raced to the university, and doctors found Tarja. She was unconscious but she was alive.

'I'm glad she's OK,' Dean said. 'It's ___9___ to believe, but email saved her life.'

LOOK! Adjective + infinitive

It's **difficult to** choose.
It's **hard to** say.
That's **easy to** do.
It was **necessary to** phone the police.

7 Write

Write a message to another class in your school.

If you have email at school, you can send a class email in English to another school!

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 2 Activities 4–7**

Lesson 3

He said there was going to be a big bang!

• Reported statements

1 Listen and Read



Mike is listening to messages on the MNX answerphone.

Voice *MNX*? Here's some really hot news for you, so listen carefully. Tonight there's going to be a great big bang at the Music Now stage! It's going to be at nine o'clock. Yeah! That's right. The biggest explosion of sound you've ever heard. It's going to shake the roof and break the windows. So be warned – and my name's Master Blaster!

Mike Oh no! Emma, could you turn off your iPod and listen to me?

Emma Why? What on earth's the matter?

Mike I've just listened to a message on the answerphone. I think we've had a call from a madman.

Emma What are you talking about?

Mike He said that there was going to be a big bang at the Music Now stage tonight.

Emma Calm down, Mike. Now, exactly what did he say?

Mike He said that this big bang was going to be on the Music Now stage at nine o'clock. We must do something! Maybe call the police?

Emma Who left the message? Did he leave his name?

Mike Yes, he said his name was Master Blaster. What are we going to do?

Emma Wait, Mike. Why don't you look at the festival programme first?

Mike We haven't got time for that.

Emma Look. Look here. It's Sunday. This evening on the Music Now stage. Master Blaster, the loudest reggae sound system in the world. It's music, Mike, loud music!

Mike Oh …

True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Mike was listening to phone messages.
2 Emma was listening with him.
3 Emma was worried when she heard about the message.
4 Mike wanted to call the police.
5 Emma told Mike to look at the programme.
6 Master Blaster is a dangerous man.

2 Grammar

Complete.

Reported statements

'My name's Master Blaster.'	➔	He said (that) his name **was** Master Blaster.
'It's going to be at nine o'clock.'	➔	He said (that) it **was** going to be at nine o'clock.
'We must call the police.'	➔	He said (that) they **had to** call the police.
'It's reggae.'	➔	She said (that) it ___ reggae.
'It starts at seven thirty.'	➔	She ___ (that) it ___ at seven thirty.
'We must do something!'	➔	He ___ (that) they ____ do something.

Note: I ➔ he/she   we ➔ they   my ➔ his/her   our ➔ their

Listen and check.

Unit 6 Lesson 3 Activities 1–4

3 Listen and Speak

Emma is answering questions from a visitor to the festival. Match the questions with the answers.

1 What kind of music is this?
2 Where is it from?
3 When does the concert start?
4 Who is playing?
5 Where is he from?
6 When does the festival finish?
7 What is happening on the last day?

a) It starts at nine o'clock.
b) It finishes on Sunday.
c) It's reggae.
d) There's going to be a party.
e) It's from Jamaica.
f) Master Blaster.
g) He's from New York.

Now listen and check. Then tell each other what Emma said.

1 What kind of music is this?
c) It's reggae.

She said that it was reggae.

4 Listen and Speak

Read the newspaper headlines and listen to the radio news.

10,000 AT MUSIC NOW CONCERT
FESTIVAL PARTY STARTS AT 9
WEEKEND WEATHER - DRY AND SUNNY
Reggae star arrives tomorrow
NEW ZEALAND SINGER WINS PRIZE

Now ask and answer.

■ What did it say in the newspaper/on the radio?
■ It said that …

5 Speak and Write

Ask three students these questions. Note down the answers.

What kind of music do you like?
Who is your best friend?
What are you going to do at the weekend?

Then write three sentences about each student.

She said that she liked Kurdish music best.

Unit 6 Lesson 3 Activities 5 and 6

LESSON 4 Story time

READING

1 Look at the title of the story and the picture. What do you think the story is about? Who is Sazan Srood? What happens to her?

2 Now read the beginning of the story and see if your ideas are right.

SLEEPY SAZAN SROOD



Sazan Srood lay in bed. It was ten o'clock at night and it was dark. Light shone into her room through her bedroom door.

Sazan was fifteen years old. She was tired, but she couldn't sleep. Her parents always told her to go to bed early. 'But I've never gone to sleep early,' Sazan thought. And in the mornings they told her to get up. And she hated getting up.

She turned over and lay on her other side. But she still couldn't sleep.

'It's too hot,' she said to herself and pushed off all the bedclothes.

'Now I'm too cold,' she said, and pulled the bedclothes up over her head. Now she was in a world of her own. Her eyes slowly closed and she fell asleep. She started to dream a strange dream.

SPEAKING

3 Look at the pictures and tell each other what happens next.

LISTENING

4 Listen to the rest of the story to see if you were right.



Activity Book Unit 6 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2

WRITING

5 There are many different ways of starting a story. *Sleepy Sazan Srood* starts with a description of the place, Sazan's room.

We can also start a story with a description of a person, like this:

Sazan Srood was fifteen years old. She has straight, dark hair and brown eyes. She didn't like going to bed early. And she hated getting up in the mornings.



Another way of starting a story is with a conversation, like this.

'Sazan! It's time to get up!' Sazan's mother was shouting from the kitchen.
'I don't want to get up,' Sazan thought.

Imagine you suddenly became very very small. Write three different beginnings for a story about it.

1 a description of a place
2 a description of a person
3 a conversation

You can use *I* or *he/she*.

6 Show your writing to another student. Which beginning does he/she like best?

TO HELP YOU STUDY

7 Real English

It was all my fault. What's the hurry?
What's the problem? It's hard to say.
Calm down.



8 Writing partners

1 Make notes about what you are going to write.
2 Write on your own.
3 Dictate what you have written to your writing partner. She or he writes it down.
4 Work together and check what your partner has written.
5 Correct any mistakes.
6 Then write a finished copy.

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 4 Activities 3 and 4**

Review

1 Read and complete. For each number 1–10 choose word A, B or C.

Every few years a truly great, world-famous musician or group appears on the scene. We think of people like Elvis Presley, The Beatles and Zakaria, all well-known __1__ the borders of their own countries.

The __2__ of all the Reggae singers and guitarists was, without a doubt, Bob Marley. Robert Nesta Marley was born in a small village in the Jamaican countryside on 6th February 1945. His family was very poor, his life was hard and Marley, a small boy, was bullied at school. At the __3__ of fourteen he decided __4__ school and start his career as a __5__. He made his first record, *Judge Not* in 1962 and the __6__ year formed his band, The Wailers.

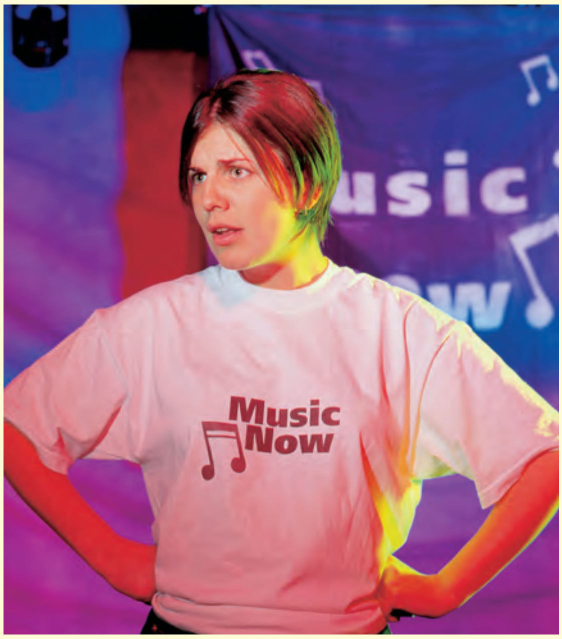


At first Bob Marley and The Wailers __7__ known only in their native Jamaica, but it did not take long for their fame to spread, first to The USA and Britain and then worldwide. His music __8__ the problems of poor people in the Caribbean and also his strong religious faith. Songs like *No Woman No Cry* (1975) became __9__ popular and crossed the divide between people of different races and different cultures.

Tragically Marley died in 1981 at the age of thirty-six. But his music lives on, and he is still regarded as the greatest reggae singer/songwriter that ever __10__.

1	**A** out	**B** out of	**C** outside
2	**A** great	**B** greater	**C** greatest
3	**A** years	**B** year	**C** age
4	**A** to leave	**B** leaving	**C** leave
5	**A** musician	**B** musicman	**C** musicist
6	**A** after	**B** later	**C** following
7	**A** have been	**B** were	**C** are
8	**A** told	**B** communicated	**C** spoke
9	**A** universally	**B** everywhere	**C** worldly
10	**A** was living	**B** has lived	**C** lived

2 Write sentences reporting Vanessa's requests.



'Everyone, please listen.'

She asked everyone to listen.

1 'Could you all stop talking?'
2 'Dave, can you turn the music down, please?'
3 'Maddy, please don't be late.'
4 'Nelson, would you open the window?'
5 'Dana, can you sing your song again, please?'
6 'Emma, please don't forget to bring the photos.'

3 Write sentences reporting Rob's instructions to the walkers.

'You must be sensible.'

He told them to be sensible.

1 'Take some warm clothes.'
2 'Don't leave any litter.'
3 'You must take some water.'
4 'You mustn't go off on your own.'
5 'Keep an eye on the weather.'
6 'Don't forget your packed lunches.'

4 Put the words in the right order.

1 wanted computer the Emma use to
2 walking in wear it's the boots to mountains necessary
3 decided phone make Rob call to a
4 difficult English it's some pronounce to words
5 take try exercise lots to should you of
6 the isn't to violin it easy well play

5 Ask and answer.

Emma/finish the article? ✘
■ Has Emma finished the article?
■ No, she hasn't finished it yet.

1 the police/find Maddy and Dave. ✓
2 Annie/see the castle? ✓
3 Nelson/write his postcards? ✘
4 Rosanna/phoned her parents? ✓
5 Dana and Rosanna/visit the museum? ✘

Now write sentences using *yet* or *already*.

Emma hasn't finished the article yet.

6 Listen and report what Emma and Mike say.

'There's a party tomorrow night'.
She said there was a party tomorrow night.
1 'It starts at half past eight.'
2 'It finishes at eleven.'
3 'Everyone must come.'
4 'There's going to be a competition.'
5 'It's going to be a great party!'

7 Correct these sentences.

1 Emma told to Mike not to call the police.
2 We have had already lunch.
3 Have you yet seen the film?
4 It's not difficult learn English.
5 Mike asked Emma to turn off her iPod.
6 Yesterday, Emma said Mike is driving her mad.

8 Test each other: reported speech

Make statements using the present simple, present continuous, or *going to* future, and report them.

■ I like reggae music.
■ What did she say?
■ She said she liked reggae music.

9 Poem

Read and choose the best words.



My own sweet way

Dad said that we were going
on a visit to the *king/queen*;
I thanked him very kindly,
but said I'd already been.

Dad told me that on Monday
we were flying to New York;
I said it was a nice idea,
but I had to go to *work/bed*.

Dad told me for the weekend
we were driving down to France;
I mentioned I felt sick in *cars/trains*
and wouldn't take the chance.

Dad said that he was buying me
a brand new set of *books/clothes*;
I said gently I had plenty
and had no need of those.

Dad's been so very kind to me,
it's difficult to *say/tell*
That I really like to live my life
in my own sweet way.



Now listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 6 Review Activities 1–5**

Medicine

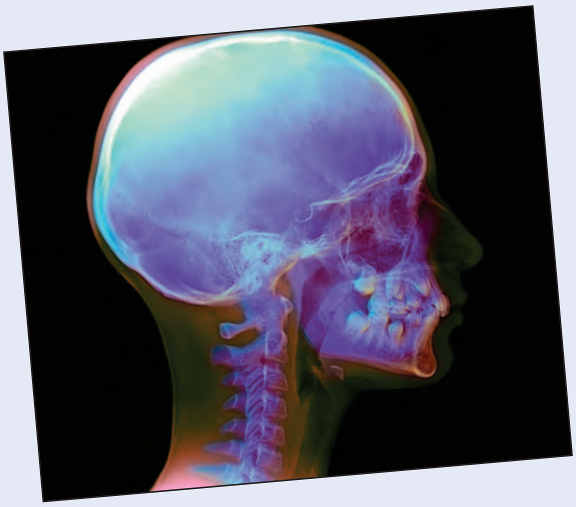
1 Read

Marie Curie – the most famous woman of her time.

Marie Curie is world famous for the discovery of the radioactive materials Radium and Polonium. The x-rays that came from these materials, she discovered, are dangerous but, properly used, can kill cancerous tumours.

Marie was born in Poland in 1867. She soon amazed people with her extraordinary memory. She could read well by the time she was four years old. Her father was a professor of science and the young Marie dreamed of one day becoming a famous scientist. Unfortunately this dream looked like remaining just a dream. Her family was not rich and Marie had to work looking after children. In the end, though, she managed to study at the Sorbonne University in Paris.

Here she met and married Pierre Curie, a well-known scientist. Together they worked on their discoveries. Pierre died in an accident and Marie continued their work. At the same time she had to look after her two young daughters.



Marie won two Nobel prizes in 1901 and 1911 – one for physics and one for chemistry.

Marie Curie at this time was probably the most famous woman in the world!

Unfortunately Marie spent too long with radioactive materials and died of leukaemia in 1934.

Marie did not live long enough to see her daughter Irene also win a Nobel prize for Chemistry the next year.

True or false? Correct the false sentences:

1 When she was a child Marie wanted to look after children.
2 Marie studied at a Polish university.
3 Marie and Pierre had two children.
4 Marie died because of her work.
5 Her daughter won a Nobel prize before Marie died.



2 Read

Alexander Fleming – an untidy scientist.

What happens if you leave cheese in the air for a long time?

It grows a blue-green mould. So you throw the cheese away!

Alexander Fleming was a scientist who was in the British Army in the European war of 1914-1918. He saw thousands of men die of illnesses caused by bacteria. He returned to his laboratory in a London hospital after the war and decided to look for a chemical that could stop bacterial illnesses.

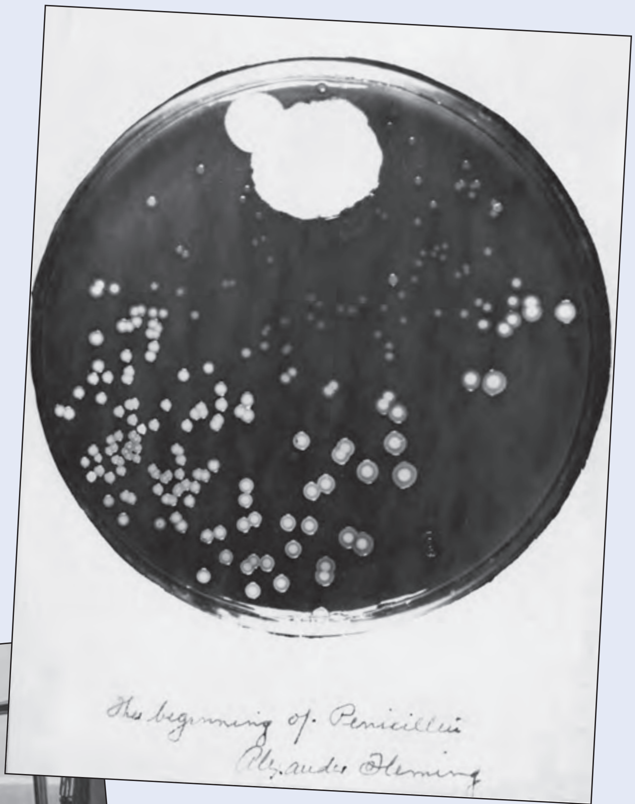
He grew bacteria in dishes but he couldn't find anything that could kill them.

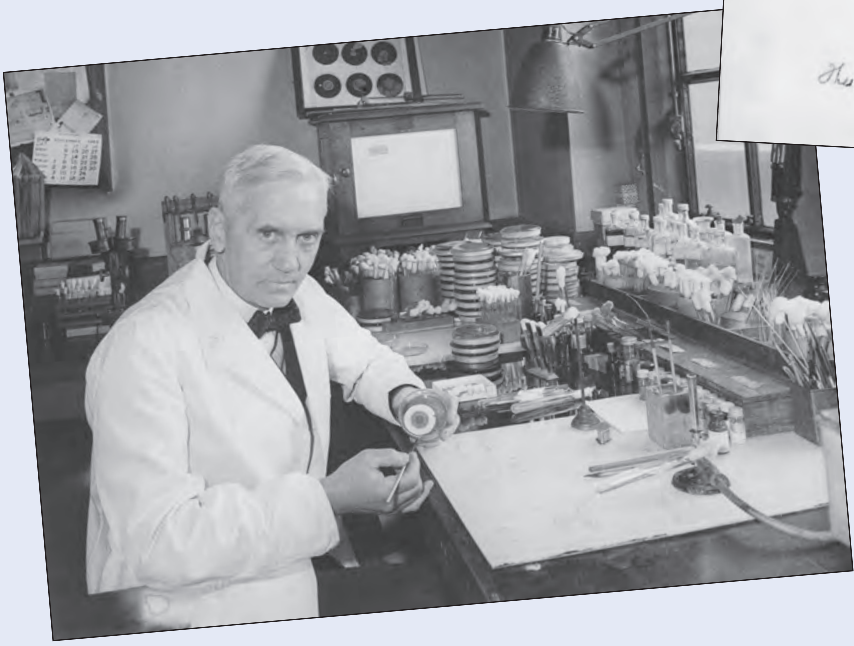
Fleming was a very untidy scientist. He didn't wash his dishes very often. One day in 1928 he noticed that the bacteria in one of the dirty dishes had grown mould. He looked carefully and saw that the bacteria near the mould were all dead. The mould was a type called *Penicillium*. A team of scientists worked on the *Penicillium* mould and found that it could cure mice with bacterial illnesses.

Fleming had discovered penicillin, the world's first and most famous antibiotic. Penicillin is now used all over the world and has saved millions of lives.

Put these sentences into the correct order:

1 Fleming returned to his hospital laboratory.
2 He discovered penicillin.
3 He was in the army.
4 Scientists cured ill mice.
5 Fleming had dirty dishes in his laboratory.
6 At first he couldn't kill the bacteria.







7 People and Places

Lesson 1 You're a star now, aren't you?

• Question tags with *be*

1 Listen and Read



Rob Give me an M! Give me a U! Give me an S! Give me an I! Give me a C! Give me an N! Give me an O! Give me a W! MUSIC NOW! Hello everyone. It's time for Star Surprise, and here to tell you all about it is Mike.

Mike Thank you, everyone. This evening you've all voted and chosen the Star Musician of the Festival, and it is – all the way from New Zealand – JADE!!! Come up here, Jade, we've got a surprise for you. Listen to this.

Voice Hello, Jade. Many congratulations, dear. We're all very proud of you.

Jade Oh, no! It's my mother, isn't it?

Mike Yes. You can speak to her on the phone again later. Now listen to this.

Voice Hi Jade! Remember me? You're a star now, aren't you?

• • • • • • • • • •

Mike Who's that?

Jade It's Rocky, my brother in Auckland!

Voice Come back soon, Jade. I miss you.

Jade See you soon, Rocky.

Mike You're looking forward to seeing Rocky again, aren't you?

Jade Sure.

Mike There's just one more thing for you to listen to. What was that?

Jade I haven't a clue!

Mike Really?

Jade Only joking! It was my old school band, wasn't it?

Mike That's right! That was Jade and the Janglers from four years ago! And now here's Rob to give you the Festival Star Prize!

Rob And the prize is a CD of all the festival music, signed by all the musicians – a souvenir of Music Now.

Make questions for these answers.

1 Jade is. (Who?)
2 Jade's mother. (Who?)
3 She said they were all very proud of her. (What?)
4 His name is Rocky. (What?)
5 He said he was missing her. (What?)
6 They were called Jade and the Janglers. (What?)

2 Grammar

Match the question tags with the statements.

Question tags

isn't she? **wasn't it?** **isn't it?**
aren't you? **weren't they?** **aren't we?**

1 **It's** my mother, _____ _____ ?
2 **We're** very proud of her, _____ _____ ?
3 **You're** looking forward to seeing Rocky, _____ _____ ?
4 **She's** the Star Musician, _____ _____ ?
5 **It was** my old school band, _____ _____ ?
6 **They were** good, _____ _____ ?

We can use question tags when we are sure about something and we expect someone to agree with us.

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 1 Activities 1–4**

3 Pronunciation

Listen again to the sentences in Grammar and repeat.

4 Write

Complete with question tags.

1 It's from Brazil, _____ _____ ?
2 You're a big star now, _____ _____?
3 He's Kurdish, _____ _____ ?
4 We're next, _____ _____ ?
5 She was the winner, _____ _____?
6 They were at the party, _____ _____?

5 Game

What is it?

Guess the mystery object in the bag.



6 Speak

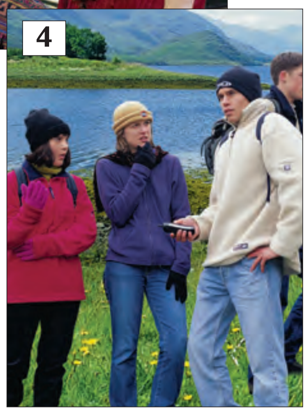
Where were the people when the photos were taken?

Vanessa was …, wasn't she?









7 Write and Speak

Write a short description of one of the people in *Sunrise 9*.

Now read out your description. Don't say the name. Can the other students guess?

She comes from Auckland and she's got straight dark hair. She's…

It's Jade, isn't it?

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 1 Activities 5 and 6**

LESSON 2 Have you ever been on TV?

• **Present perfect + *ever/never* • *may* and *might* • *all* and *none***

1 LISTEN AND READ



Dave Have you ever been on TV?
Maddy No, never. Why? Have you?
Dave Yeah, lots of times.
Maddy Lots of times? You're joking. You've never been on TV at all!
Dave Yes, I have. We've got a small TV at home and I often sit on it!
Maddy Honestly! Dave, shut up!

Has Dave really been on TV?

2 LISTEN

Listen and choose the correct answers.

1 Emma has never
a) heard so much noise.
b) had so much fun.

2 Emma says the picture might be
a) a beautiful island.
b) the beautiful Highlands.

3 The first prize in the competition is
a) a week's holiday on Skye.
b) two weeks' holiday on Skye.

4 Skye is off the
a) north-east coast of Scotland.
b) north-west coast of Scotland.

5 Mike has never
a) been to Skye.
b) won a prize.

6 Mike can't enter the competition because
a) he lives in Scotland.
b) he lives on Skye.

7 They've got three minutes
a) to write the answers.
b) to find the answers.

3 READ

Try to answer the questions in three minutes!

MNX COMPETITION
HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SCOTLAND?



1 What's the capital of Scotland?
2 What's this instrument called?
3 How many people live in Scotland?
4 Which famous film star lived in Edinburgh when he was young?
5 Where is the Camera Obscura?
6 Where did Mary, Queen of Scots live when she was in Edinburgh?
7 Who invented the famous detective, Sherlock Holmes?
8 What's the name of the largest lake in Scotland?
9 What's the nickname of the Loch Ness Monster?
10 Who wrote *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*?
11 What are the mountains in Scotland called?

4 GRAMMAR

Complete.

Present perfect: ***ever/never***

Have you ever been to Skye?
Yes, I ______ .

Have you ______ ______ a prize?
No, I ______ .
No, never.
No, I've ______ ______ a prize.

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 2 Activities 1–3**

5 SPEAK AND WRITE

Ask questions beginning *Have you ever ... ?* and answer them.

travel abroad? be on TV? speak to an English person?
move house? fly in a plane? change your school?
win a race? send an email? be in hospital?

- Have you ever been in hospital?
- Yes, I have.
- How many times?
- Twice.

Now make a class poster.

Ten of us have travelled abroad.
None of us has ever been on TV.
We've all spoken to an English person.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 2 Activity 4**

6 LISTEN AND SPEAK

Listen to the sounds and guess what they are.

Perhaps it's ... It might be ... It may be ...
It's probably ... It's definitely...

7 PRONUNCIATION

Listen and repeat.

	may	might
1	wait	white
2	late	light
3	way	why
4	day	die
5	lake	like
6	main	mine

Now listen and write the words you hear.

8 WRITE

Write a paragraph about five things which you have never done but which you would like to do.

I've never been to London, but I've always wanted to go. Perhaps I'll go next year.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 2 Activities 5–7**

Lesson 3 This is the best festival we've ever had.

• *both* •superlative + *ever*

1 Listen and Read

Read and complete the conversation with sentences a–e.

Rob OK everybody – this is the best festival we've ever had and now it's nearly time to say goodbye. But before we go, what about next year's festival? Where's it going to be?

Dave Liverpool!

Rob Sorry, Dave. We've looked carefully at all the suggestions, and the choice is between Auckland in New Zealand and Dublin in Ireland. Yes, they're both wonderful cities! In a minute, I'm going to ask you to vote, but before you decide, let's hear what Maddy and Jade have to say about their cities. Maddy first.

Maddy Yes! Come to Dublin!

Rob What's the best thing about Dublin?

Maddy Oh, the cafés. ___1___ .

Rob And what's the worst thing about it?

Maddy I suppose it's the weather. ___2___ .

Rob What are the people like?

Maddy ___3___ .

Rob OK, and what's the food like?

Maddy It's delicious! ___4___ .

Rob Right, and now most important – what's the music like?

Maddy Absolutely brilliant! Dublin is really famous for its music! Bob Geldof was born there and U2 started there. ___5___

Rob And why should the next festival be in Dublin?

Maddy Because it's a fantastic city – and Ireland is a really small country!



a) And we eat a lot of fresh fish, because Dublin is on the coast.
b) They're kind, they're funny, and they're very friendly to visitors.
c) It often rains in Dublin – but I don't mind that.
d) Everyone in Dublin loves singing, playing and dancing.
e) There are lots of great places where you can meet your friends.

Now listen and check.

2 Listen and Write

Listen and note down Jade's answers to Rob's questions.

Auckland	
Best thing	
Worst thing	
People	
Food	
Music	

Which city do you think should hold the next festival?

3 Speak

Look at the chart and ask and answer questions about Auckland.

Now ask and answer the same questions about a city in your country.

4 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

It's delicious!
It's amazing!
They're wonderful!
It's fantastic!
It's brilliant!
They're fabulous!

5 Grammar

Complete for Dublin and Auckland.

Comparing two things: *both*
They are both wonderful cities.
They are _____ on the coast.
You can eat fresh fish in _____ cities.
It rains a lot in _____ _____ .

Listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 3 Activity 1**

6 Speak and Write

Match the words in box A with their pairs in box B.

A	B
a violin	Amazon
Kurdistan	a tiger
carrots	a shirt
Europe	a guitar
Mississippi	Asia
samba	potatoes
a jaguar	jazz
a jacket	France

Now write sentences.

A violin and a guitar are both instruments.

7 Game

Connections

Choose pairs of words. What's the connection?

Emma and Mike.
They're both British!
Their names both have four letters!
They're both 16!
They're both reporters!

8 Speak and Write

Look at the chart and ask another student questions. Note down the answers.

What's the	best worst nicest funniest most exciting most interesting most boring most dangerous most difficult	song present book film thing place animal	you've ever	heard? had? read? seen? done? visited?

Now write a paragraph about yourself and the other student.

'We can make music together' is the nicest song Peri has ever heard. I think the best song I've ever heard is …

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 3 Activities 2–7**

LESSON 4

Auckland and Dublin

New Zealand









The country

New Zealand is a country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. Its nearest neighbour is Australia, 2000 km across the Tasman Sea. This means that it is one of the most isolated lands in the world. New Zealand consists of two large islands, the North Island and the South Island, and many smaller islands.

1 ____________

The original inhabitants were The Maoris, a Polynesian people who arrived in the 12th century. They called their new country Aotearoa – Maori for 'The Land of the Long White Cloud.' The first Europeans did not arrive until 1642. It was an Englishman, Captain Cook, who first called the land New Zealand.

2 ____________

The South Island is the largest of the islands, and is divided along its length by a range of mountains, the Southern Alps. The North Island is less mountainous than the South but has several volcanoes. The tallest North Island mountain, Mount Ruapehu (2797m), is an active volcano. The dramatic and varied landscape of New Zealand has made it a popular location for the production of television programmes and films, including the *Lord of the Rings*, and the *Last Samurai*.

3 ____________

New Zealand does not have a large temperature range. Most of the country rarely gets either very hot or very cold. But be careful. At any time of the year the weather can change unexpectedly. Because of this, you should be prepared for sudden changes in weather and temperature if you're going hiking or doing other outdoor activities. Because New Zealand lies in the Southern Hemisphere, the average temperature decreases as you travel south. The far north of the country has an average temperature of about 15°C, while the south is cooler at 9°C average. January and February are the warmest months of the year, and July is the coldest.

4 ____________

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand but Auckland, the centre of commerce and industry, is the largest city with a population of just over a million people. The city's landscape is dominated by volcanic hills, and it lies between two harbours – Waitemata and Manukau. It is a water lover's paradise, with some of the best beaches for swimming, diving, fishing, sailing, windsurfing and water sports in the country. Auckland's nickname is 'the city of sails' – there are more boats per capita than anywhere else in the world!

Reading

1 Read this guide to New Zealand and match these titles with paragraphs 1–4.

'The City of Sails' The Weather
The Geography The People

2 True or false? Correct the false statements.

1 New Zealand consists of many islands.
2 The Maoris arrived in New Zealand between 1200 and 1299.
3 The North Island is larger than the South Island.
4 Summer in New Zealand is at the same time of year as in Kurdistan.
5 Wellington, the capital, is smaller than Auckland.

Listening

They say that about 300 years ago a beautiful young girl called Molly Malone lived in Dublin. She sold fish in the streets of the city – particularly shell fish like cockles and mussels. In those days cities were very unhealthy places and Molly caught a disease while she was walking around the streets. In those days there were no antibiotics and, to the sadness of the Dubliners who knew her and recognised her familiar figure, she died. But she is not forgotten. They wrote one of the most famous Irish songs about her.

3 Listen to the song and complete with these words.

pretty city lived narrow

In Dublin's fair __1__
Where the girls are so __2__
There once __3__ a girl called sweet Molly Malone.
She wheeled her wheelbarrow
Through streets broad and __4__
Crying 'Cockles and mussels alive,
alive oh.'
Alive, alive oh, alive, alive oh,
Crying 'Cockles and mussels alive,
alive oh.'



Speaking

4 Tell each other about a famous Kurdish person.

Writing

5 Write a paragraph about your famous Kurdish person.

Activity Book Unit 7 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2

To Help You Study

6 Real English



I haven't a clue. Boo!
Shut up! Good luck!
Absolutely brilliant! Definitely!

7 Reviewing your learning

Think about this book and discuss these questions.
Who was your favourite character in the book?
Which was the most interesting fact that you learned?
Which lesson was the most enjoyable?

Now test each other.

Describe a place without saying the name.

OR Say the first letter of a word and what it means.

It lives in a lake and begins with 'n'.

It's 'Nessie', isn't it?

Activity Book Unit 7 Lesson 4 Activities 3–5



Review

1 Read and choose the best words.

MNX

MUSIC NOW VOTE RESULT

'It's amazing, isn't it?' Rob Townsend, the festival organiser, said. 'Dublin and Auckland got the same number of votes! This has (1) ever/never happened before. We may have to vote again.' Last (2) day/night, at the end of festival party, the musicians voted to decide where the festival will be next year – in Dublin or Auckland.
(3) Both/All cities have a great music scene and both are (4) in/by the sea, and the musicians couldn't choose (5) about/between them. This is the (6) first/last time that this has (7) ever/never happened.
It was (8) easier/harder to choose the Star Musician of the Festival. 'It had to be Jade,' said Dave from Liverpool. 'She's fantastic, (9) isn't/wasn't she?' Jade's prize was a CD of (10) both/all the festival music.
There was also a festival competition with a (11) prize/present of a week's holiday on the Isle of Skye. 'I thought some of the (12) questions/answers might be too difficult,' said Emma Kitson. 'But two people got them all (13) right/wrong – Dana and Rosanna. They were really good, (14) aren't/weren't they? So they both (15) must/had to answer one more question: (16) What/How much is the population of Edinburgh? And they both got the answer right – 425,000! So they're going to share the prize and have three (17) days'/weeks' holiday each. They've never (18) been/gone to Skye and they're very excited.'
So where will the next Music Now festival be? 'Wait and (19) look/see!' said Rob Townsend. Some people think that the festival may be in Edinburgh again (20) last/next year! Yes, please!

2 Listen and add question tags to show that you are sure.

Dana is Kurdish.
Dana is Kurdish, isn't he?

1 Dana is Kurdish.
2 Edinburgh is a wonderful city.
3 Emma and Mike are both sixteen.
4 Dave and Mike were in danger.
5 Rob was at the party.
6 We're good at English.

3 Ask and answer.

Mike/win a prize? ✗
■ Has Mike ever won a prize?
■ No, he hasn't.

1 Jade/ride a horse? ✓
2 Nelson/go to a carnival? ✓
3 Dana/visit Holyrood Palace? ✗
4 Rob/lose his bag? ✗
5 Dave and Mike/fly in a helicopter? ✓

Now write sentences.

Mike has never won a prize.

4 Ask and answer.

funny/film/see?

What's the funniest film you've ever seen?

1 bad/film/see?
2 long/book/read?
3 hot/place/visit?
4 good/song/hear?
5 exciting/game/play?
6 nice/present/have?

5 Write sentences using *all* or *both*.

parrot ostrich penguin

They're all birds.

football tennis

They're both sports.

1 drummer guitarist
2 house castle palace
3 milk coffee tea
4 stomach chest
5 English Kurdish
6 hot warm cold
7 cupboard desk bed
8 Edinburgh Dohuk

6 Correct these sentences.

1 Rob is the Festival Organiser, isn't it?
2 Have ever you been to Scotland?
3 None of we have seen Nessie.
4 Jade and Dave are all guitarists.
5 This is the nice present I've ever had.

7 Find the odd word.

1 brilliant fantastic fabulous terrible
2 spoke flew broken saw
3 Kurdish Spain Brazil Ireland
4 ride climb break see
5 sea lake ocean island

8 Test each other: Who said it?

Who said, 'I can't stand old buildings'?

It was Dave, wasn't it?

9 Poem

Read the poem. The words in *italics* are the opposite of the correct words! Try to correct them.

Dublin

Have you ever been to Dublin?
You can fly there any *night*.
It's a really *ugly* city
And it's *bad* for work and play.

You might walk along the Liffey,
Stroll in St Stephen's Park,
Or if you want some *quiet* and fun:
Temple Bar after *light*!

There are *boring* things to do,
Museums you might see,
Old buildings in the Georgian style
And cafés to drink tea.

Have you ever been to Dublin?
You really have to go.
It's waiting for your visit now,
Its beauties all on show.



Now listen and check.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Review Activities 1–5**

7 Discoveries and Invention

Money

1 Read

Read this passage and complete the paragraph titles from this list.

The invention of money
The age of plastic
The development of money
The world before money

1 A world without money

Imagine a world without money. How would you live? How would you buy the things you wanted? But money as we know it today has only existed for about 3,000 years. Before we invented money we had to use barter.

2 ____________

What is barter? Simple. I have some land and you want it. You have some camels or sheep. I want them. You give me the camels, I give you the land. For thousands of years people still used this system of exchange – and in many parts of the world they still do.
In medieval Europe labour was used as a form of barter. A rich man gave a poor family some land to grow their crops. In return the poor family worked for the rich man for several days a week and the men often served in the rich man's army.



3 ____________

As with so many things, the Chinese (from about 1000 BC) were the first people to use metal coins. By 500 BC coins were being used in Lydia (a part of modern Turkey). Soon these new coins, made of precious metals – gold and silver – spread to the Persian, Greek and later Roman empires. These coins were round in shape and were usually stamped with a picture of a god or an emperor.



4 ______________

Gradually, at different times and in different places, gold and silver were replaced by cheaper metals and by paper money, bank notes. The banks kept the precious metals and issued notes and coins which represented a certain amount of gold and silver.

5 ______________

In recent years we have seen the slow decline in importance of coins and notes. These are being replaced by plastic cards. Nowadays most shops, restaurants and hotels accept payment by credit or debit card and customers do not need to carry money with them.



Will we see the end of 'money' in our lifetimes? The answer is probably … yes!

2 Money quiz

Match the symbols (Column A) with the names of the currencies (B) and the countries they are used in (C):

A	B	C
$	Yen	Kurdistan and other countries
£	Dinar	Many European countries
IQD	Euro	Japan
€	Dollar	The United Kingdom
¥	Pound	The USA, Australia, Canada and other countries

• Wishes + *could*

1 LISTEN AND READ

Rob So, Dana … you didn't win. Are you disappointed?

Dana No, not really. I think Jade deserved to win. She's really great!

Rob I'm glad you feel like that. So, you're going back to Kurdistan …

Dana Yes, tomorrow. I wish I could stay longer.

Rob How do you get there?

Dana I fly from Edinburgh to Vienna and then change and get a plane to Hawler.

Rob Well, maybe I've got one last surprise for you before you go. Come with me, there's someone who wants to meet you.

Dana Meet *me*?

Rob Yes … come over here. Dana Azad, can I introduce you to Bill Jennings?

Dana Hello Mr Jennings.

Bill No, no, call me Bill. I'm from Records UK.

Dana Records UK? But …

Bill Hey, Rob, haven't you told him yet?

Rob Er … no. I wanted to surprise him. Now, Dana, you know I played your CD on my *MNX* programme the other evening …

Bill Well, I heard it and I *really* liked it. I'd like you to come to a studio and record songs with our own musicians.

Dana I don't believe it!

Rob It's true, Dana.

Dana But I'm going back to Kurdistan tomorrow.

Bill Don't worry, Dana. We've thought about that. You don't need to come to us. We'll come to you.

Dana To Kurdistan?

Bill Sure! No problems! We know some people out there with a good studio and we'll take it from there!

Dana Hey, Jade … Come here. Have you heard my news?

True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Dana's plane flies from Edinburgh to Hawler.
2 Bill Jennings works for a record company.
3 Rob has already told Dana about Bill's idea.
4 Bill wants Dana to stay in England and make a recording.
5 Bill knows a recording studio in Kurdistan.

2 GRAMMAR

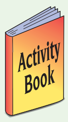
Wishes + *could*

Dana can't stay longer in Edinburgh.
He wishes he could stay longer in Edinburgh.

And the short form:
I can't stay longer in Edinburgh. I wish I could.

Make wishes. Start *I wish* …

1 I can't come and see you this evening.
2 We can't have a holiday this year.
3 I can't sleep, doctor.
4 She can't join us on our picnic.
5 My parents can't drive.



Farewell Unit Activity 1

3 Read and write

Dana tells Jade about his good news. Put the verbs 1–8 into the correct tense.

Jade, the man I __1__ (talk) to over there – he __2__ (call) Bill Jennings – he __3__ (work) for a recording studio. He __4__ (listen to) my CD on Rob's programme. He said he really __5__ (like) it! And he __6__ (want) me to record more songs with some professional musicians. And guess what – because I __7__ (go) home tomorrow he says that he __8__ (come) to Kurdistan and record me there. __9__ (be not) it great?

4 Listen and sing

We can make music together

Give me an A, give me an E.
Give me an A, then we will see
If we can make music together,
If we can make music together.

I like your sound, I like you around me,
So glad that I found you, glad that you found me
Hope we can meet, make music together
We gotta stay cool, we gotta get better.

C'mon …

Give me an A, give me an E.
Give me an A, then we will see
If we can make music together,
If we can make music together.

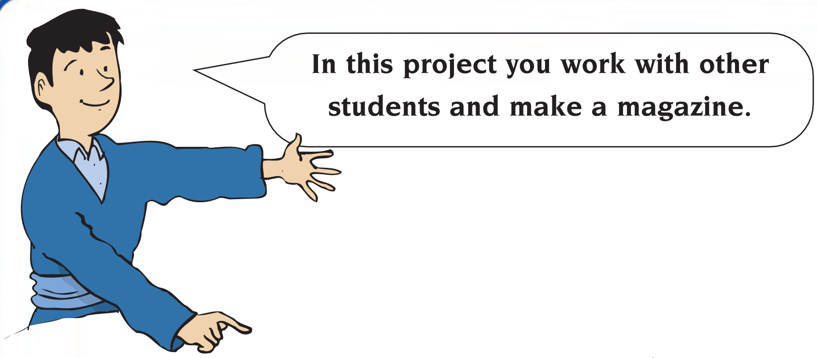
I reckon we've got it, I reckon we'll make it.
I reckon we've got it, we've got what it takes if
We want to make music together,
We want to make music together.

Give me an A, give me an E.
Give me an A, then we will see
If we can make music together,
If we can make music together.

Activity Book Farewell Unit Activities 2–4

SUNRISE MAG!

1. Sunrise Magazine Team



You can keep the magazine in a file or make a wall magazine. Show your magazine to other classes in your school!

The first page of the magazine is the SUNRISE TEAM PAGE.

1 Work in teams of four and think of a name for your team. Then look at the personal profiles in Lesson 4.

2 Write your team personal profile. Write about:

- your names and ages
- your favourite music
- your favourite sports
- free time
- what's special about you

3 Read your team personal profile carefully and correct any mistakes.

4 Put a picture or photograph of the team with the profile.

5 Show your page to the other teams.

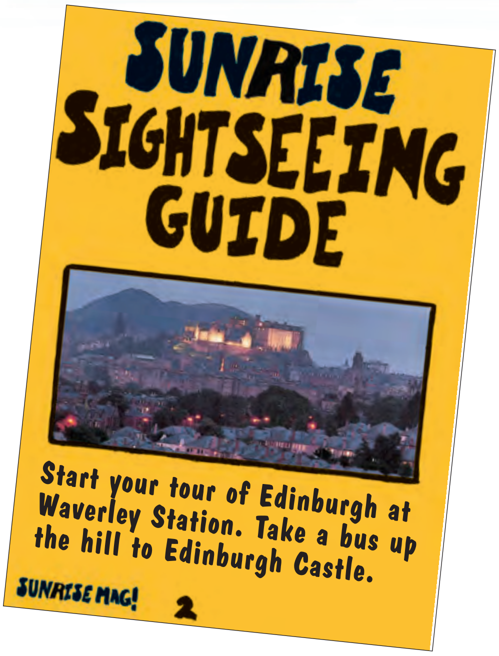


SUNRISE MAG!

2. Sunrise Sightseeing Guide



In this project you make a guide to your town for the magazine.



1 Work in your team and look at Lessons 2 and 4 again.

2 Make a list of important or interesting places or buildings in your town.

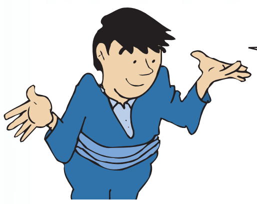
3 Plan a sightseeing tour of your town. Where is the best place to start? How many places are you going to visit? What's the easiest way to go from one place to another? Is it better to walk or go by bus?

4 Work together and write a sightseeing guide to your town for a visitor. Read your guide carefully and correct any mistakes.

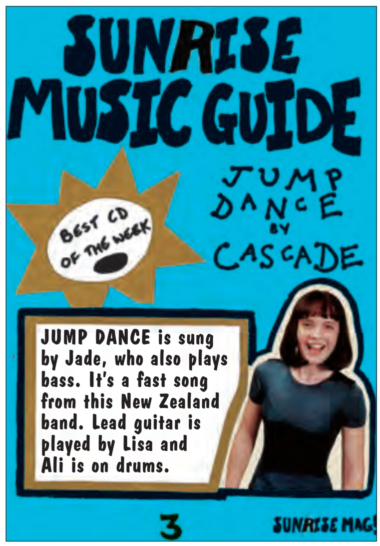
5 Put a picture or photograph with the guide.

6 Show your page to the other teams.

3. Sunrise Music Guide



In this project you write reviews of new CDs.



1 Work in your team and talk about new CDs. Which ones do you like? Why?

2 Now make a list of CDs.

3 Make notes like this:
Name of CD: ___ Singer(s): ___ is sung by ___ .
Instrument(s): ___ is played by ___ .
We like it because …

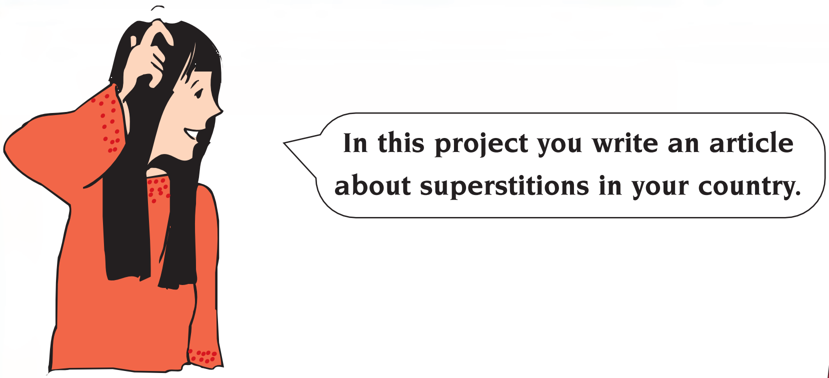
4 Work together and write the reviews. Read your reviews carefully and correct any mistakes.

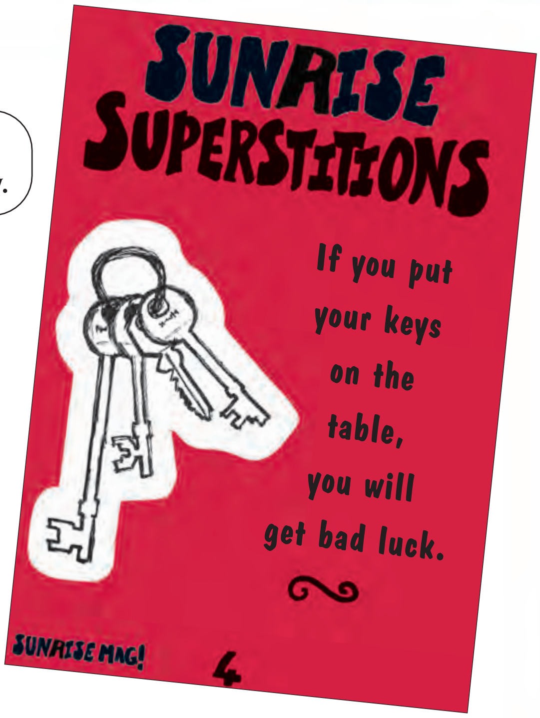
5 Put pictures or photographs from magazines or newspapers with your reviews.

6 Show your Music Guide to the other teams.

SUNRISE MAG!

4. Sunrise Superstitions



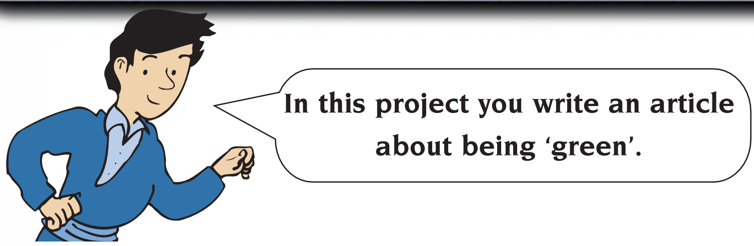


1 What superstitions did you talk about in Lesson 3, Activity 4? Make a list.

2 Draw a picture to show each superstition.

3 Write a description for each picture.

5. Sunrise Green Guide





1 Work in your team and look at Lesson 4 again.

2 Make a list of things you can do to save energy and resources. Think about:
- saving energy
- rubbish
- what else?

3 Plan an article about being 'green'. Use the list you made in 2. Write one or two sentences about each thing on the list.

4 Work together and write the article. Read your article carefully and correct any mistakes.

5 Find pictures or photographs from magazines or newspapers for your article.

6 Show your page to the other teams.

SUNRISE MAG!

6. Sunrise Interview

1 Make a list of interesting people in your school or town. They may be interesting because of sport, or music, or because they are from another country.

2 Choose one of the people. Make a list of questions you want to ask him or her.

3 Do the interview. Two students ask questions and two write the answers. You may ask the questions in English or in your own language. But you must write the answers in English!

4 Now write a short article about the interview with a picture or photograph of the person.



In this project you interview someone and write an article.



7. Sunrise Holiday Guide

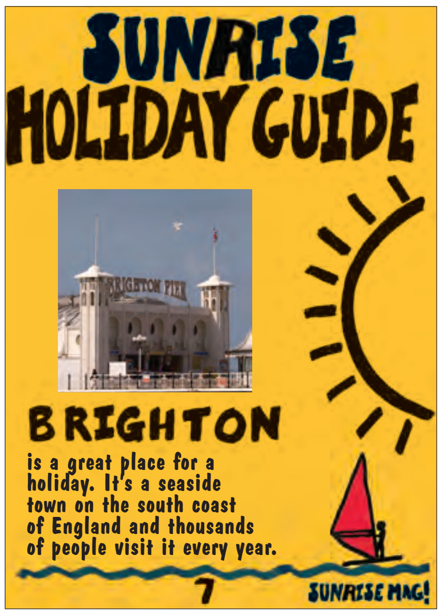


In this project you describe a good place for a holiday.

1 Make a list of good places the team has visited on holiday.

2 Choose one place that all the team like. Make notes:
Where is it? Who goes there?
How do you get there? When is the best time to go?
What can you see and do there?
What are the best and worst things about the place?

3 Work together and use your notes to describe the place for the magazine. Put a picture or photograph of the place with the article.



Welcome Unit

رانەبردووی سادە و رانەبردووی بەردەوام

رانەبردووی سادە

Jade comes from New Zealand
Annie and Dave come from Europe.
Maddy plays the violin.
Jade and Dave play the guitar

رانەبردووی بەردەوام

Dane is holding a microphone.
Dave is holding a guitar.
Jade is wearing white jeans.
Nelson is sitting in the middle.
Maddy and Dana are standing on the left.

- رانەبردووی سادە بەکاردەهێنین بۆ پێناسەکردنی بارودۆخە رۆتینیەکان و ئەو کارانەی بەردەوام روودەدەن.
- رانەبردووی بەردەوام بەکاردەهێنین بۆ پێناسەکردنی ئەوشتانەی کە لەکاتی ئێستادا روودەدەن.
- هەروەها بروانە Unit 1.

ئامرازی نەناسراو : an/a

- ئامرازی a بەکاردەهێنین لە پێش ئەو ناو و دەستەواژانەی کە بە پیتی نەبزوێن(بێ دەنگ) یان بە u / ju: / دەستپێ دەکەن:

a castle *a red belt* *a university*

- ئامرازی an بەکاردەهێنین لە پێش ئەو ناو و دەستەواژانەی بە پیتی بزوێن دەست پێ دەکەن,هەروەها لەگەڵ ئەو وشانەی دەنگی u / ʌ / و h ی بێ دەنگی تێدایە:

an airport *an independent country*
an uncle *an hour*

ئامرازی نەناسراو بەکاردەهێنین لە پێش ناوی تاك كە دەكرێنە كۆ:

a) کاتێك ناوەکە بۆ یەکەم جار باسدەکرێت:
He's with a samba group from Brazil
b) لەگەڵ ناوی کار و پیشە:
He's a singer *She's a student*
c) لە گەڵ نرخ و خێرایی و جاردا :
50p a box *60km an hour* *twice a day*
d) لەگەڵ هەندێك ژمارە و دەستەواژەی بڕ و ئەندازە:
a hundred *a thousand* *a lot* *a few*

ئامرازی ناسراو: the

ئامرازی ناسراو بەکاردەهێنین لە پێش ناوێك کە:

a) یەك دانە لەو ناوە هەبێت:
Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland
Listen to music from around the world
b) ناوێك پێشتر باسکرابێت,یان بەروونی دیاربێت کە کام ناوەیە باسدەکرێت و ئاماژەی پێدەکرێت:
Let's visit the castle *please open the window*

C) ناوێکی تاك کە ئاماژە بە سەرجەمی گروپێك دەکات:
The African elephant is larger than the Asian elephants
d) لە پێش ناوی پلەی باڵا و ژمارە پلەییەکان:
The largest *the most famous* *the first*
e) لەپێش ئامێرە مۆسیقییەکان وپاش کار (فرمان)ی *Play* :

He plays the guitar
f) لە پێش ناوی رووبار و دەریا و ئۆقیانووس و ناوی هەندێك وڵات:
the Amazon *the Mediterranean Sea*
the Indian Ocean *the USA* *the United Kingdom*
g) لەگەڵ دەستەواژەی شوێن:
In the middle /centre *on the left /right*
In the north /south /east / west
h) لە گەڵ هەندێك دەستەواژەی تر:
We're going to the cinema.
I like listening to the radio.

بەکارنەهێنانەکانی ئامرازی ناسراو و نەناسراو:

- لەم حاڵەتانەی خوارەوە نابێت ئامرازی ناسراو و نەناسراو بەکاربهێنین:

a) لە پێش زمان و بابەت:
I like English and history
b) لە پێش ناوی زۆربەی وڵاتان و شەقام و جادەکان:
Ireland *London* *Fifth Avenue*
C) لەگەڵ هەندێك دەستەواژەدا:
They're at school. *I stayed in bed.*
It happened at night. *Let's have breakfast.*

Unit 1

جێناو و ئاوەڵکاری لێکدەر

جێناوی لێکدەر: ***who*** = بۆ خەڵك

Rob is the man who is near the door.
He's the person who can help you.

ئاوەڵکاری لێکدەر: ***where*** = بۆ شوێن

A shop is a place where you can buy things.
A café is a place where you can get coffee.

هەروەها بروانە Unit 3.

کار / ئامرازی پەیوەندی + کاری ناوی (شێوەکانی *ing–*)

I love making new friends.
Do you mind practicing?
They can't stand looking at old building.
Are you good at doing your homework?

- **دەتوانین ناو یان کاری ناوی (شێوازی *ing–*)لە پاش ئەمانەوە بەکاربهێنین:**

Love, mind, can't stand, good at, interested in

کاره یاریدەدەرەکان +So/neither

رازیبوون

I love traveling.	So do I.
I can’t stand being late.	Neither can I.
I don’t mind cooking.	Neither do I.
I’m interested in Scottish dancing.	So am I.

کار +چاووگ

I’**d like to** see the castle.
I’**d love to** come with you.
I **want to** take a photo.
We **need to** turn right.

رانەبردووی بەردەوام : ئەو شتانەی لە داهاتوو روودەدەن

We’re visiting the castle on Monday.
Rosanna is singing at 7pm on Thursday.
They’re staying in Inverness on Saturday night.
What time is Maddy playing?
When are they driving to Loch Ness?
How long are they spending at the sport centre?

- **دەتوانین لەم حاڵەتانەدا رانەبردووی بەردەوام بەکاربهێنین:**

a) بۆباسکردنی ئەو شتانەی لە کاتی ئێستا روودەدەن.
b) بۆ باسکردنی ئەو شتانەی لە داهاتوودا روودەدەن.

رابردووی سادە

حاڵەتی پرسیارکردن

When was the last time I wrote to you?
When was the first time they fired the gun?
Who was a burglar?
What did the young Sean Connery do?
Where did Deacon Brodie live?
How long did Mary live here?

حاڵەتی نەرێ

Mary didn’t stay in the palace all her life.

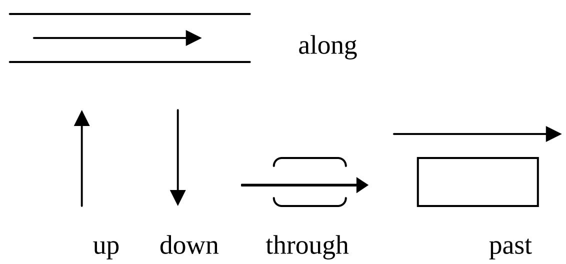
- کارە نا ئاساییەکان(شازەکان)بەهەمان شێوەی کارە ئاساییەکان دەکرێنە حاڵەتی پرسیاری و حاڵەتی نەرێ.

پێشنیارکردن

- کاتێك پێشنیاردەکەین دەتوانین ئەم دەستەواژەی خوارەوە بەکار بهێنین:

Why don’t you/we …..?
Why don’t you go to the doctor?
Why don’t we have a cup of tea?

ئاوەڵکاری ئاڕاستەکان



Unit 2

جێناوە بەرکاریەکان

me	us
you	you
him /her /it	them

کار +بەرکاری راستەوخۆ+بەرکاری ناڕاستەوخۆ

Can Could	you	Tell Give Lend show	me	The time? A hand? Your calculator The way?

- هەندێك کاری تر, کە بەرکاری راستەوخۆ و ناراستەوخۆ وەردەگرن:

Ask bring buy send sing take write

دەربڕینی هیوا

I hope you have a good holiday.
I hope it stays sunny.

Unit 3

رانەبردوو و رابردووی سادەی بکەر نادیار

رانەبردووی سادەی بکەر نادیار: *is,are*

It **is made** of American hardwood.
Hardwood **is used** for the neck too.
This one **is painted** blue.
They **are made** of mental.
Drums **are played** all over the world.

رابردووی سادەی بکەر نادیار: *was ,were*

The room **was locked**.
A CD **was taken**.
The cupboards **were opened**.
Several people **were questioned** by the police.
Why **was** the CD **stolen**?

- شێوازی رستەی بکەر نادیار بەکاردەهێنین بۆ رۆشنایی خستنە سەر کارەکە نەك کارا (بکەر).
- کاتێك دەمانەوێت ئاماژە بەکارا بکەین,وشەی ***by*** + ناو بەکاردەهێنین:

Dana wrote the song.= The song was written ***by*** *Dana.*
James Cameron directed the film.= The film was directed ***by*** *James Cameron*

چاووگی مەبەست

They use it **to make** the sound better.
You turn them **to turn** the guitar.

دەتوانین *to* + چاووگ بەکاربهێنین بۆ دەربڕینی مەبەست.

رستەی مەرجی: *if/when*

If you **send** a CD, they listen to it.
If you **send** a cassette, they throw it a way.
When you turn it , the sound gets louder.
When you press the red button, the recording starts.

- دەتوانین رستەی مەرجدار لە دوای رستەی سەرەکییەوە بەکاربهێنین:

The recording starts when you press the red button.

- دەتوانین رستەی مەرجی بۆ دەربڕینی هۆ و ئەنجام بەکاربهێنین.

ئامرازی لێکدەر

خەڵك: *who/that*

He's the one who/that is singing.
They're the people who/that are going to play.

شت : *which/that*

I've got a machine which/that makes CDs.
A demo is the CD which/that is sent to the recording company.

Unit 4

- هەروەها بڕوانە Unit 1.

رانەبردووی تەواو : *just*

I've just had breakfast.
He's just finished his homework.
Has she just had her exam results?

- لە رستەی خەبەریدا ***just*** لەدوای کاری یاریدەدەری ***have*** دادەنێن.
- لە رستەی پرسیاریدا ***just*** لە دوای کارا بەکاردەهێنین.
- ئێمە ***just*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ باسکردنی شتێك کە لە رابردوویەکی نزیکدا روویداوە.

دەربڕینی ئەگەرەکان

کۆمەڵێك رێگا هەن بۆ دەربڕینی ئەگەرەکان:

May be it's …
It might be … a real monster.
It could be…
Could it be a big fish?

مەرجی یەکەم: if + رانەبردووی سادە, داهاتووی سادە

If you **open** an umbrella indoors, you **will have** bad luck
If you **put** your hat on a bed, it **will bring** bad luck.
If you **eat** an apple a day, you **won't be** ill.

- دەتوانین رستەی مەرجداری ***if*** لە دوای رستەی سەرەکییەوە بەکاربهێنین:

You won't be ill if you eat an apple a day.

- رستەی مەرجی یەکەم بەکاردەهێنین بۆ باسکردنی داهاتوو,کە لەوانەیە روویدات.

Unit 5

don't have to و ***Have to***
didn't have to و ***Had to***

رانەبردوو / داهاتوو

You have to leave at seven in the morning.
He doesn't have to lose weight.
He has to get up early.
We don't have to wear walking boots.

رابردوو

I had to catch the bus.
He didn't have to walk to school

- ***have /had*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ شتێك کە دەبێت بکرێت.
- ***don't /didn't have to*** بەکاردێنین بۆ شتێك کە مەرج نیە بکرێت.
- رابردووی ***must*** و ***have to*** بریتیە لە ***had to*** .

رانەبردووی تەواو و رابردووی سادە

رانەبردووی تەواو

I've always wanted to go hang-gliding.
I've seen it on TV.
Have you ever been hang-gliding.

رابردووی سادە

I went on a course six months ago.
My sister had a go last month.
I saw it on a programme last week.

- دەتوانین رانەبردووی تەواو بەکاربهێنین بۆ باسکردنی کاتێکی نادیار (*indefinite*) لە رابردوودا.
- ئێمە رابردووی سادە بە کاردەهێنین بۆ باسکردنی شتێك کە لەکاتێکی دیاریکراو(*particular*) لە رابردوودا روویداوە.

so **ئاکامەکان/ئەنجام**

I know it's safe because I've seen it on TV.
= I've seen it on TV, so I know it's safe.

- ***because*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ راگەیاندنی هۆیەکان.
- ***so*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ راگەیاندنی ئەنجامەکان .

رانەبردووی تەواو: ***for*** و ***since***

They've been there **for** three hours.
They've been there **since** 4 pm.
He hasn't seen them **for** ages.
She hasn't seen them **since** midday.
He hasn't eaten anything **since** this morning.
I've been hungry **for** a long time.

- دەتوانین رانەبردووی تەواو لەگەڵ ***for*** و ***since*** بەکاربهێنین بۆ باسکردنی رابردوو کە هێشتا تەواو نەبووە.
- ئێمە ***for*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ زانینی ماوەی شتێك کە چەند: (***how long =***)بەردەوامبووە.
- ئێمە ***since*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ زانینی شتێك کەی: (***when=***) دەستی پێکردووە.

Unit 6

داواکاری راگەیاندراو: ***ask*** **+بەرکار+چاووگ**

'Could you look for them?' ⟶ He asked the police **to look** for them.

'Please don't take risks.' ⟶ They asked walkers **not to take** risks.

کاری راگەیاندراو: ***tell*** **+بەرکار+چاووگ**

'Keep still' ⟶ They told Dave **to Keep** still.

'Don't say anything.' ⟶ He told me **not to say** anything.

- هەمیشە پاش کاری (***tell***) بەرکارێك یان جێناوێکی بەرکار دێت.

رانەبردووی تەواو: ***yet*** و ***already***

I've **already** asked you three times.
It hasn't stopped raining **yet**.
Have you finished with the computer **yet**?

- ***already*** لەدوای کاری یاریدەدەری ***have*** دادەنێین.
- ***already*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ جەختکردن لەسەر شتێك کە پێشتر روویداوە.
- ***yet*** لەرستەی نەرێ و رستەی پرسیاری بەکاردەهێنین.
- ***Yet*** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ باسکردنی شتێك کە چاوەڕوانکراوە و هێشتا روونەداوە.

ئاوەڵناو + چاوگ

- دەتوانین **to** + چاووگ لە دوای ئەم ئاوەڵناوانەوە بەکاربهێنین:

difficult easy hard important
necessary Nice pleased

It's difficult to choose. Pleased to meet you.

رستەی خەبەری راگەیەندراو

'My name's Master Blaster.' → He said(that)his name was Master Blaster.

'It's going to be at nine o'clock.' → He said (that) it was going to be at nine o'clock.

'We must call the police.' → He said (that) they had to call the police.

'It's reggae.' → She said (that) it was reggae.

'It starts at seven thirty → She said (that) it started at seven thirty.

'We must do something!' → He said (that) they had to do something.

- بەشێوەیەکی گشتی کاتی (کار و جێناو و ئاوەڵناوی خاوەندارێتی) لە وتەی راستەوخۆی بکەرەوە دەگۆڕین بۆ وتەی ناراستەوخۆی بکەر.

وتەی راستەوخۆی بکەر		وتەی نا راستەوخۆی بکەر
Present simple	→	*Past simple*
Present continuous	→	*Past continuous*
must	→	*had to*
I	→	*he/she*
we	→	*they*
my	→	*his/her*
our	→	*their*

Unit 7

کلکە پرسیار بە *be*

It's my mother, **isn't it**?
We're very proud of her, **aren't we**?
You're looking forward to seeing Rocky, **aren't you**?
She's the star Musician, **isn't she**?
It was my old school band, **wasn't it**?
They were good, **weren't they**?

- دەتوانین کلکە پرسیار بە دەنگێکی نزم (*falling*) بەکاربهێنین کاتێك ئێمە سەبارەت بە شتێك دڵنیا بین و چاوەڕوانین کەسێك لەبارەیەوە لەگەڵمان تەبا و ڕەزامەندبێت.

رانەبردووی تەواو: *ever* و *never*

Have you ever been to Skye?
Yes, I have.

Have you ever won a prize?
No, I haven't.
No, never.
No, I've never won a prize.

پلەی باڵا + رانەبردووی تەواو + *ever*

He's the tallest man I've ever seen.
She's the cleverest girl I've ever met.
Edinburgh is the most exciting place we've ever been.

might و *may*

What's that sound? It may be a lion.
It might be a tiger.

all و *both*

Dublin and Auckland are both wonderful cities.
They are both on the coast.
You can eat fresh fish in both cities.
It rains a lot in both cities.

Annie, Dana and Nelson are all musician.
They all speak English.

- **both** بەکاردەهێنین بۆ بەراووردکردنی دوو شت.
- **all** بەکار دەهێنین بۆ باسکردنی سێ شت یان زیاتر.

FAREWELL UNIT

دەربڕینی خواست و هیوا لەگەڵ *could*

I wish I could see you more often.
We wish you could come to the mountains with us.
I wish I could play the guitar.

English	کوردی
Welcome Unit	**یەکەی پێشوازی**
accent *n*	شێوەی گفتوگۆی ناوچەیەك
airport *n*	فڕۆکەخانە / فڕگە
as *prep, conj*	وەکو
belt *n*	قایش
blonde *adj*	قژ زەرد
call *v*	بانگکردن , ناوی چی یە
castle *n*	قەلاً
classical (*music*) *adj*	کلاسیك
come from *v*	هاتن لە (خەڵکی چ شوێنەکە)
curly *adj*	لوول
drama *n*	دراما
drum *n*	تەپڵ
excited *adj*	زۆر دڵخۆش
folk (*music*) *adj*	فۆلکلۆری
independent *adj*	سەربەخۆ
Ireland	ئێرلەندا
jazz *n*	جاز
job *n*	ئیش, کار
join *v*	پێوەدەلکێنێ ,پەیوەندی پێ دەکا
keyboard *n*	کیبۆرد, سایزەر
kind(kind of music) *n*	جۆر (جۆری مۆسیقا)
leader *n*	پێشەوا, سەرکردە
look (look of like) *v*	پێدەچێت (وادەردەکەوێت)
microphone *n*	مایکرۆفۆن
modern *adj*	نوێ (مۆدێرن)
New Zealand	نیوزلەندا
Northern Ireland	ئێرلەندای باکوور
population *n*	دانیشتوان
reggae *n*	ڕەگـــە (جۆرێـــك مۆســـیقای ڕەشپێستەکانە)
samba *n*	سامبا (جۆرێك مۆسیقا و سەمای بەناوبانگە لە بەرازیل)
Scot *n*	سکۆتلەندی
sports centre *n*	بنکەی وەرزشی
straight *adj*	ڕێك , ڕاست
United Kingdom (UK)	شانشینی یەکگرتوو (بەریتانیا)
university *n*	زانکۆ
until *prep*	هەتا, هەتاکو
violin *n*	کەمانچە
well-known *adj*	باناوبانگ, ناودار

English	کوردی
western *adj*	ڕۆژئاوایی
Unit 1 Music Now	**یەکەی 1 مۆسیقا هەر ئێستا**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
catch (catch a bus) *v*	سواربوون (سواربوونی پاس)
coffee *n*	قاوە
contact *v*	پەیوەندی پێوەدەکات
dentist *n*	دانساز(دکتۆری ددان)
double *adj*	دووئەوەندە, دەبڵ
disc jockey (DJ) *n*	ئاهەنگگێڕ
doctor (Dr)	پزیشك , دکتۆر
duty (on duty) *n*	ئێشکگر, خەفەر
entrance *n*	دەروازە
expect *v*	چاوەڕوان دەکرێت
fill in *v*	پڕکردنەوە
form *n*	فۆرم
get (=obtain) *v*	بەدەستکەوتن, وەرگرتن
ground (ground floor) *adj*	زەوی (قاتی ئەرزی)
guitarist *n*	گیتار ژەن
illness *n*	نەخۆشی
look after *v*	چاودێری دەکات , ئاگای لێ دەبێت
main *adj*	سەرەکی
nurse *n*	نەخۆشەوان , پەرستیار
organise *v*	ڕێك دەخات , سازدەکات
Pleased to meet you	خۆشحاڵم بە ناسینتان
post box *n*	سندوقی پۆستە
post *v*	پۆست دەکات, دەینێرێت
receptionist *n*	کارمەندی پرسگە
record *n*	تۆمارکردن, تەسجیلکردن
report *v*	ڕاپۆرت دەنووسێت
reporter *n*	ڕۆژنامەنووس, پەیامنێر
self-service *adj*	خۆ–خزمەتی-
snack *n*	خواردەمەنی سووك
suit *n*	قاتی جل و بەرگ
suitcase *n*	جانتا, باوەڵ
Sure. (=Certainly.)	بێگومان , بەدڵنیاییەوە
surname *n*	نازناو (ناوی یان نازناوی بنەماڵە)
transport *n*	گواستنەوە(بە هۆی هاتووچۆ)
upstairs *adv*	قاتی (نهۆمی) سەرەوە

English	کوردی
where *rel adv*	کوێ
who *rel porn*	کێ
Lesson 2	**وانەی** 2
article *n*	وتار
bagpipes *n*	جووزەلەی سکۆتلەندیی هاوشێوەی دەنگی زوڕنایە
bass (bass guitar) *n*	نزمترین دەنگی مۆسیقا (باس گیتار)
can't stand *v*	تەحەمولی ناکات
cartoon *n*	فلیمی کارتۆن, وێنەی کاریکاتێری
dislike *n*	حەز لێنەکردن
Go ahead.	بەردەوام بە,فەرموو
joke *v*	نوکتە, گاڵتەوگەپ
kilt *n*	تەنورەی پیاوان لە سکۆتلەندا
like *n*	وەکو, هاوشێوە
make (make friends) *v*	دروستکردن (هاوڕێ دروستکردن)
mind (don't mind) *v*	گوێ پێ نەدان
neither(neither do I) *adv*	هەروەها(هەروەها منیش نە)
only *adv*	تەنها
piper *n*	باگپایپژەن (ئەو کەسەی کەئامێری باگپایپ دەژەنێت
practise *v*	مەشق دەکات, پڕۆڤەدەکات
Scottish	سکۆتلەندی
smile *n*	زەردەخەنە
so (so do I) *adv*	هەروەها (هەروەها منیش)
tidy *v*	ڕێك دەخات
truth *n*	راستی
wash up *v*	قاپ وقاچاغ دەشوات
Lesson 3	**یەکەی 3**
Adventurous *adj*	سەرکەش, چاونەترس
change *n*	گۆڕان
coach *n*	پاس, فارگۆنی شەمەندەفەر
Come on!	دە وەرە !
exhibition *n*	پێشانگا
farewell *n*	ماڵئاوایی , خواحافیزی
first *adv*	یەکەم
Guess what!	دەزانی چی ؟
historic *adj*	مێژوویی
make a suggestion	پێشنیار بکە
monster *n*	دەعبا, دڕەندەی ئەفسانەیی
mystery *n*	نهێنی
palace *n*	کۆشك
perform *n*	ئەنجامدان, پێشکەشکردن
programme *n*	بەرنامە
queen *n*	شاژن
return *n*	گەڕانەوە
tour *n*	گەشت
Lesson 4	**وانەی** 4
angry *adj*	توڕە
baseball *n*	یاری بایسبۆل
check out *v*	گەڕان و لێکۆڵینەوە لە شتێك
club *n*	یانە
come a long *v*	هاتن
cry *v*	دەگری
describe *v*	وەسف دەکات
especially *adv*	بەتایبەتی
fan *n*	هەوادار
habit *n*	خوو , نەریت
lead (lead singer) *adj*	سەرەکی (گۆرانیبێژی سەرەکی)
mess *n*	شێواو ,پەرش و بڵاو
nick name *n*	نازناو
noisy *adj*	دەنگەدەنگ
positive *adj*	باش
profile *n,v*	پوختەی ژیاننامەی کەسێك
scene (music scene) *n*	دیمەن(دیمەنێکی مۆسیقی)
seriously *adv*	بەهەند, بەجدی
share *v*	هاوبەشی دەکات
tidy *adj*	پاك وخاوێن
when *conj*	کەی
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
concert *n*	کۆنسێرت , ئاهەنگی مۆسیقا
group *n*	کۆمەڵە, گروپ
king *n*	پاشا, شا

English	کوردی
teenager *n*	هەرزەکار
Discoveries and Inventions	**دۆزینەوە و داهێنانەکان**
The wheel	**ڕەوڕەوە, پێچکە**
agriculture *n*	کشتوکاڵ
ancestor *n*	بنەچە(باوباپیران)
archaeologist *n*	شوێنەوارزان
beneficial *adj*	سوودمەند
cave *n*	ئەشکەوت
mechanical *adj*	میکانیکی
prehistoric *adj*	پێش مێژوو
process *n*	پرۆسە
Unit 2 Sightseen	**یەکەی 2 گەشت و گوزار**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
afraid(I'm afraid I can't) *adj*	بەداخەوە(بەداخەوە ناتوانم)
around *prep*	دەوروبەری
at all (not at all) *adv*	بەهیچ شێوەیەك
Best wishes	ئەوپەڕی هیوای خۆشی
calculator *n*	حاسیبە , بژمێر
change *v*	دەگۆڕێت
event *n*	ڕووداو, چالاكی
Hang on	چاوەڕوانبە, ڕاوەستە
help *n*	یارمەتی
in (in a minute) *prep*	لە (لەیەك خولەكدا)
invitation *n*	بانگهێشت , داوەتنامە
lend *v*	قەرزی پێ دەدات
library *n*	کتێبخانە
lost *adj*	ونبوون, بزربوون
miss (you can't miss it) *v*	لێت ون نابێت
need *v*	پێویستی
quick *adv*	خێرا
show *v*	نیشاندان
station (railway station) *n*	وێستگە(وێستگەی شەمەندەفەر)
straight ahead *adv*	بە ئاڕاستەیەکی ڕاست
Take it easy.	بەئاسانی وەرگرە, گوێ مەدێ
turn *v*	پێچکردنەوە
What's on?	چی لە ئارادایە؟(چی هەیە)
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
along *prep*	بەدرێژایی

English	کوردی
bang *n*	زرمە , دەنگی تەقینەوە
between *prep*	لەنێوان
burglar *n*	دز (ماڵبڕ)
cart *n*	عەرەبانەی دەستی
close together *adv*	نزیك لە یەکتری
crowded *adj*	قەرەباڵغ
deliver *v*	بەدەست گەیاندن
direction *n*	ئاڕاستە
dirty *adj*	پیس
down *prep*	ژێر,خوارەوە
fire *v*	ئاگردەکاتەوە
further *adv*	زیاتر, لەولاتر
guide book *n*	ڕێبەر
hill *n*	گرد, هەوراز
ladder *n*	پەیژە, پێپلیکانە
milk *n*	شیر
narrow *adj*	تەسك
on top of *prep*	لەسەرووی
past *prep*	ڕابردوو
path *n*	ڕێگە
secret *adj*	نهێنی
skyscraper *n*	باڵەخانەی زۆر بەرز, هەوربڕ
steal *v*	پۆلا
through *prep*	بەناو
up *prep*	سەروو, سەرەوە
Lesson 3	**وانەی3**
be executed	ئەنجامدان
be off to	بەڕێکەوتن بەرەو
build *v*	بنیات دەنێت
century *n*	سەدە(سەد ساڵ)
change *n*	گۆڕین, گۆڕان
detective *n*	لێکۆڵەری پۆلیس
happily *adv*	بەخۆشحاڵییەوە
life *n*	ژیان
play *n*	شانۆگەری
play *v* (=*act*)	نواندن (=act)
possible *adj*	مومکین , توانراو
quietly *adv*	بە بێدەنگی , بەهێمنی
resident *n*	نیشتەجێ

English	کوردی
royal *adj*	شاهانه
soldier *n*	سەرباز
study *v*	دەخوێنێت
tower *n*	بورج
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
ancient *adj*	دێرین, کۆن
breathe *v*	هەناسەدەدات
camping *n*	هەوارهەڵدان, خێوەت هەڵدان
cave *n*	ئەشکەوت
civilisation *n*	شارستانیەتی مرۆڤایەتیی
completely *adv*	بەتەواویی
destroy *v*	تێکدەشکێنێت ,دەرووخێنێت
dragon *n*	ئەژدیها
fascinating *adj*	سەرسوڕهێنەر
fire *n*	ئاگر
huge *adj*	مەزن, زەبەلاح, گەورە
least *adv*	کەمترین
most *adv*	زۆرترین
over(=more than) *prep*	زیاتر لە (=more than)
Peru	وڵاتی پیرۆ
rebuild *v*	بنیاتدەنێتەوە
rock *n*	تاشەبەرد
roof *n*	سەربان
same (the same as) *prep*	هەمان , هاوشێوە
stone *n*	بەرد
tonne *n*	تەن (هەزار کیلۆگرام)
view *n*	دیمەن
weigh *v*	دەکێشێ (قورسایی)
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
actress *n*	ئەکتەری ئافرەت (خانمەئەکتەر)
agent *n*	بریکار, وەکیل
any more (not any more) *adv*	هیچی زیاتر (هیچی زیاتر نا)
audience *n*	بینەران
contest *n*	پێشبڕکێ
golf *n*	یاری گۆڵف
golf course *n*	یاریگای گۆلف
handsome *adj*	قۆز, جوان (بۆ کوڕان)
invite *v*	بانگهێشت دەکات , داوەت دەکات

English	کوردی
manager *n*	بەڕێوەبەر
part(=*role*) *n*	ڕۆڵ
star *adv*	ئەستێرە
still adv	هێشتا
surfer *n*	شەپۆل خلیسکێکەر
typical *adj*	نموونەیی
Discoveries and Inventions	**دۆزینەوە و داهێنانەکان**
The Telephone	**تەلەفۆن**
accidentally *adj*	بەڕێکەوت
assistant *n*	یاریدەدەر
beast *n*	گیانلەبەری دڕندە
deaf *adj*	کەڕ
emperor *n*	ئیمپراتۆر
pay attention to *v*	سەرنج و بایەخدان بە
principle *n*	بنچینەیی, بنەڕەتی
receiver(radio) *n*	وەرگر(ڕادیۆ)
rent *v*	بە کرێگرتن
transmit *v*	دەنێرێت (بەشەپۆلی ئەلکترۆنی)
Unit 3 How Things Work	**یەکەی 3 چۆنیەتی کارکردنی شتەکان**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
denim *n,adj*	قوماشی جینز (کاوبۆ)
drumhead *n*	چەرمی تەبڵ
Go on!	ئەو کارەبکە ! ,بەردەوام بە
hardwood *n*	دار و تەختەی ڕەق
interview *v*	چاوپێکەوتن, دیدار
Japanese	ژاپۆنی, یابانی
leather *n, adj*	چەرم
look *n*	روخسار , روانین
loosen *v*	شل بوونەوە , خاوبوونەوە
lower *v*	خوارتر, بەشی خوارەوە
notes *n*	تێبینیەکان
pull *v*	ڕادەکێشێ
scissors *n*	مقەست
screw *n*	برغو
shelf/shelves *n*	ڕەفە/ ڕەفەکان
sofa *n*	قەنەفە
sound *v*	دەنگ , دەنگ لێوەهاتن
stretch *v*	کشان , لێك راکێشان

English	کوردی
take(take notes) *v*	تۆمارکردن(تۆمارکردنی تێبینی)
tension *n*	گرژی
tight *adj*	توند
tighten *v*	توندەکات, قایم دەکات
tightness *n*	توندی
tune *v*	دەنگ, تۆن
tuner *n*	سازکەری دەنگ
wood *n*	تەختە
wool *n*	خوری
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
A &R people *n*	یەکەی کەسانی هونەرمەند و بەرهەمهێنان
artist *n*	هونەرمەند
button *n*	دوگمە
CD recorder *n*	تۆمارکەری سی دی
charge (in charge of) *n*	بەرپرسیاریی
choice *n*	هەڵبژاردن
choose *v*	هەڵبژێرە , هەڵدەبژێرێ
compact disk(CD) *n*	دیسکی پەستێنراو(سی دی)
company *n*	کۆمپانیا
control *v*	کۆنترۆڵ دەکات
copy *n*	کۆپی
demo *n*	نموونە
drawer *n*	چەکمەجە
dream *v*	خەون دەبینێت
engineer *n*	ئەندازیار
guy *n*	کوڕ
if *conj*	ئەگەر
keen *adj*	پەرۆش
level *n*	ئاست
lover(music lover) *n*	حەزلێکەر (وەکو حەزلێکەری مۆسیقا)
machine *n*	ئامێر, مەکینە
out of fashion	باوی نەماوە
prefer *v*	پێی باشترە
producer *n*	بەرهەمهێنەر
professional *adj*	کارامە , پیشەگەر

English	کوردی
record *v*	تۆمار دەکات
recording *n*	تۆمارکردن
sell *v*	دەیفرۆشێت
send *v*	دەینێرێت
stand for *v*	مانای ئەوە دەبەخشێت
that *rel pron*	ئەوە
which *rel pron*	کام, کە
work (how it works) *v*	کاردەکات
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
break-in *n*	دزین, ماڵبڕین
burgle *v*	دزی دەکات
by (agent) *prep*	بە, بەهۆی , لە ڕێگەی
character *n*	کاراکتەر, کەسایەتی شانۆگەرییەك
clue *n*	کلیلی هەڵهێنانی مەتەڵێك یان زانینی مەسەلەیەك
damage *n*	زیان
direct *v*	ئاراستەی دەکات
extremely *adv*	ئەوپەڕی , ئیجگار
frame *n*	چوارچێوە
hurry *n*	خێراکردن
iceberg *n*	بەستەڵەك, شاخی سەهۆڵاویی سەر ئاوکەوتوو
investigate *v*	لێکۆڵینەوە دەکات , لێکۆڵینەوە
lock *v*	قوفڵی دەکات,
mystery *n*	شت و دیاردەی نەزانرا و ونادیار
national *adj*	نیشتمانیی, نەتەوەیی
question *v*	پرسیار دەکات
search *v*	دەگەڕێت
security guard *n*	پاسەوانی ئاسایش , زێرەڤان
ship *n*	کەشتی, پاپۆر
sink *v*	نوقم دەبێت
suppose *v*	وەهای لێکدەداتەوە کە...
upset *adj*	پەست , بێتاقەت
valuable *adj*	بەنرخ, گرانبەها
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
amazing *adj*	سەرسوڕهێنەر

English	کوردی
Atlantic	تایبەت بە ئۆقیانووسی ئەتلەسی
crossing *n*	پەڕینەوە
dive *v*	مەلەکردن لەژێر ئاودا
diving equipment *n*	ئامێرەکانی مەلەکردن لەژێر ئاودا
dozen	دەرزەن (دوانزە دانە)
earthquake *n*	بوومەلەرزە
Egypt	ولاَتی میسر
harbour *n*	بەندەر
lifeboat *n*	بەلەمی ڕزگارکردن
lighthouse *n*	بورجی ڕووناکیی کەناری دەریا
luxurious *adj*	خۆش
luxury *n*	خۆشی , ئاسوودەیی
rock *n*	تاشەبەرد
statue *n*	پەیکەر
submarine *n*	ژێردەریایی (غەواسە)
violent *adj*	تووندوتیژ
warm *adj*	گەرم
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
as...as *adv*	بەئەندازەی, بەقەدەر , هێندەی
bark *n*	وەڕینی سەگ
camera film *n*	فلیمی کامێرا
cloth *n*	جل و بەرگ
colour *v*	ڕەنگی دەکات
cost *n*	نرخ, بڕی پارەی تێچوو
cotton *n,adj*	لۆکە
definition *n*	پێناسە
dry *adj*	وشك
frighten *v*	دەیترسێنێت
guide *n*	ڕێنمایی
hole *n*	کون
label *n*	لەزگە(بۆ نموونە لەزگەی نرخ یان ناوی مارکەی شتومەك)
Latin	لاتین
lens *n*	شووشەی (عەدەسەی) کامێرا
mine *v*	هەڵکەنینی کانی کانزاکان
miner *n*	کرێکاری کانەکان
mirror *n*	ئاوێنە
mix *v*	تێکەڵی دەکات

English	کوردی
onto *prep*	لەسەر
pair(pair of jeans) *n*	جووت
pick *v*	هەڵیدەبژێرێت
reflect *v*	دانەوە(وەك دانەوەی شەوق)
scene *n*	دیمەن
warm *v*	گەرم دەکا
worker *n*	کرێکار
Discoveries and Inventions	**دۆزینەوە و داهێنانەکان**
Photography	**وێنەگرتنی فۆتۆگراف**
digital camera *n*	کامێرای دیجیتاڵ
fade *v*	کاڵ دەبێتەوە
lack of demand *n*	نەبوونی داواکاریی لەسەر شتێك
optics *n*	پەیوەندیی بەچاو و بیناییەوە هەیە
permanent *adj*	هەمیشەیی
photographic images *n*	وێنەی فۆتۆگرافی
photographic plate *n*	پلێتی فۆتۆگرافی
portable *adj*	دەستی, هەڵدەگیرێ
ray (of light) *n*	تیشك (ی روناکی)
reflect *v*	شەوق دەداتەوە
store *v*	هەڵیدەگرێت , خەزنی دەکات
upside down	بەهەڵەوگێڕاویی , ئاوەژوو
Unit 4 Superstition and Mystery	**یەکەی 4 باوەڕی ئەفسانەیی و دیاردەی نهێنی**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
break into *v*	چوونە ناو شتێك بەزۆر
burglary *n*	دزی, ماڵبڕین
collect *v*	کۆی دەکاتەوە
comb *v*	شانەی دەکات, دایدەهێنیت
contract *n*	گرێبەند, گرێبەست
conversation *n*	گفتوگۆ, ئاخافتن
corridor *n*	ڕارەو
explain *v*	ڕوونی دەکاتەوە
get dressed *v*	جلوبەرگ لەبەردەکات
go on (=*continue*) *v*	بەردەوام دەبێت
it serves you right.	ئەوە شایەنی تۆیە !
odd(=*strange*) *adj*	سەیر, نامۆ (شتێکی سەیرە)
thief *n*	دز

English	کوردی
turn round *v*	ئاوڕدەداتەوە, دەگەڕێتە دواوە
urgent *adj*	بەپەلە
witness *n*	شایەت
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
almost *adv*	خەریکە, نزیکەی
anything *pron*	هەرشتێك
appear *v*	پێدەچێت, وادیارە
April fool's day	ڕۆژی درۆی نیسان
at the bottom of *prep*	لەبنی, لەناوەڕۆکی
attract *v*	ڕادەکێشێت بەلای خۆیدا
behind *prep*	لەپشت, لەدوای
clockwork *adj*	هەرشتێك بەقورمیش کاربکات
colleague *n*	هاوەڵ
cover *v*	دایدەپۆشێت
creature *n*	گیانلەبەر , دروستکراو
dark (dark brown) *adj*	تۆخ(قاوەیی تۆخ)
deep adj	قووڵ
disappointment *n*	نائومێدی
enormous *adj*	گەورە, مەزن , زەبەلاح
exist *v*	هەیە, دەژی
fake *n*	ساختە
familiar *adj*	شارەزا ,ئاگادار
fish *v*	ماسی
fur *n*	فەرو
height *n*	بەرزی
hide *v*	دەیشارێتەوە
make up(=*invent*) *v*	دروست دەکات
practical joke *n*	سۆعبەتی دەستی,گاڵتەبازی
prove *v*	دەیسەلمێنێت
scary *adj*	ترسناك
tourist board *n*	ئۆفیسی دابینکردنی زانیاریی بۆ گەشتیاران
toy *n*	یاریی منداڵان
while *conj*	لە کاتێکدا
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
argument *n*	دەمەقاڵێ, دەمەبۆڵە
bring *v*	دەیهێنێت

English	کوردی
dangerous *adj*	مەترسیدار
DJ(disc jockey) *n*	ئاهەنگگێڕ
exam *n*	تاقیکردنەوە, ئەزموون
fox *n*	ڕێوی
Great news!	هەواڵێکی خۆش!
hurry *v*	خێرا دەکات
in time *adv*	لەکاتی دیاریکراوی خۆیدا
indoors *adv*	لەژوورەوە, لەناوبینادا
ladder *n*	پەیژە
luck *n*	بەخت
New year's Day	ڕۆژی سەری ساڵی نوێ
pass(pass an exam) *v*	دەردەچێت (لە تاقیکردنەوە دەردەچێت)
rabbit *n*	کەروێشك
superstition *n*	باوەڕی ئەفسانەیی بێ بنەمای زانستی
umbrella *n*	چەتر , سەیوان
unlucky *adj*	بەدبەخت
wedding *n*	زەماوەند , هاوسەرگیری
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
at once *adv*	دەستەجێ, دەستوبرد , یەکسەر
break down *v*	دەشکێت , لەکار دەکەوێت
bump *v*	خۆی پێدادەدات, بەریدەکەوێت
by accident *adv*	بەڕێکەوت
cheque *n*	چەکی بانك
dead *adj*	مردوو
drug *n*	دەرمان
handwriting *n*	دەستوخەت, نووسین بەدەست
himself *pron*	ئەو, خۆی
horrible *adj*	ناپەسەند, ترسناك, ناشرین
knock over *v*	دەیخات بە زەویدا, دەیخات
lawyer *n*	پارێزەر
Leave me alone!	وازم لێبێنە
lie (= not tell the truth) *v*	درۆ دەکات
lie (lie on the ground) *v*	ڕادەکشێت (لەسەر زەوی ڕادەکشێت)
murderer *n*	بکوژ
nearby *adj*	لە نزیك
out *adv*	دەرەوە
poison *n*	ژەهر

English	کوردی
possession *n*	هەبوون, خاوەندارێتی
servant *n*	خزمەتکار, کارەکەر
signature *n*	ئیمزا , واژۆ
strange *adj*	نامۆ , سەیر
ugly *adj*	ناشرین
will *n*	وەسیەتنامە
wonder *v*	سەرسوڕمان, تێڕامان
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
brain *n*	مێشك
clean *v*	خاوێنی دەکاتەوە
comb *n*	شانە
destroy *v*	دەیڕوخێنێت, تێکدەدات
disaster *n*	کارەسات
dream *n*	خەون
drown *n*	دەخنکێت, خنکان لە ئاودا
erupt *v*	هەڵدەچێت, دەتەقێتەوە
explosion *n*	تەقینەوە (وەکو بۆمب)
fall asleep *v*	خەوی لێدەکەوێت
imagination *n*	خەیاڵ
Discoveries and Inventions	**دۆزینەوە و داهێنانەکان**
Pen and Paper	**قەڵەم و کاغەز**
ballpoint pen *n*	قەڵەم جاف
evaporate *v*	دەبێت بە هەڵم
fountain pen *n*	قەڵەمی پاندان
gravity *n*	هێزی کێشکردنی زەوی
guard *v*	پاسەوانیی دەکات, دەیپارێزێت
minister (political) *n*	وەزیر (سیاسی)
prisoner *n*	زیندانی, بەندکراو
rag *n*	پارچە پەڕۆ
reed *n*	قامیش
rotate *v*	دەیخولێنێتەوە, خولاندنەوە, سوڕاندنەوە
seal *v*	دایدەخات, قەپانی دەکات
take for granted	بەمسۆگەری وەرییگرە

English	کوردی
Unit 5 Danger	**یەکەی 5 مەترسی**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
adult *n*	هەرزەکار
boot (walking boot) *n*	جزمە, پووت
collect *v*	کۆی دەکاتەوە
country(=not town) *n*	وڵات
farm *n*	کێڵگە
have to *v*	دەبێت (وەکو دەبێت بڕۆم)
ironing (do the ironing) *n*	ئوتووکردن
litter *n*	زبڵ و خاشاك
lunchtime *n*	کاتی ژەمی نانخواردنی نیوەڕۆ
Make (make a bed)	ڕێکی دەخات
packed (packed lunch) *adj*	پێچراوە(خواردنی پێچراوە)
polite *adj*	بەئەدەب, بە ڕێزەوە
rest (the rest of) *n*	پاشماوە, ئەوانەی تر کە ماونەتەوە
Rubbish!	قسەی هیچ!
trip *n*	گەشت, سەفەر
uniform *n*	یەکپۆشی
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
act *v*	نواندن
carnival *n*	فیستڤاڵ, کەرنەڤاڵ
cause *n*	دەبێتە هۆی
comfortable *adj*	ئاسوودە
course *n*	کۆرس
ground *n*	زەوی
hang-glider *n*	فڕۆکەی شێوەکۆلارەیی کە بە هەوا دەفرێت
hang-gliding *n*	وەرزشی فڕۆکەی شێوە کۆلارەیی
hire *v*	بە کرێی دەگرێت
instructor *n*	مامۆستا, فێرکەر
land *v*	دەنیشێتەوە
light (=not heavy) *adj*	سووك, شتێك کە کێشی کەمە
look out *v*	وریابە , چاوبگێڕە
low *adj*	نزم, کەم
mist *n*	تەمومژ, هەڵموهالاو

English	کوردی
obviously *adv*	بێگومان, بەڕوونی دیارە
own (on our own) *pron*	بەتەنها, هەرخۆمان
pilot *n*	فڕۆکەوان
promise *v*	بەڵێن دەدات, پەیمان دەدات
purse *n*	جزدانی ژنان
qualified *adj*	پسپۆڕ, کارامە, شارەزا
safe *adj*	سەلامەت
safely *adv*	بەسەلامەتی
simple *adj*	سادە, ساکار
steady *adj*	بە ڕێکوپێکی , بە جێگیریی
stupid *adj*	گێڵ, گەمژە
take off (flight) *v*	هەڵفڕین, (وەکو فڕۆکە)
tent *n*	چادر, خێوەت
training school *n*	قوتابخانەی ڕاهێنان
wallet *n*	جزدانی پیاوان
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
ages *n*	تەمەن
anywhere *adv*	لەهەرشوێنێك
flat *n*	شوقە
helicopter *n*	هەلیکۆپتەر
match *n*	شقارتە
since *prep*	لەوەتەی...
terribly *adv*	بە خراپی
hurt *v*	ئازاری دەدات
Ouch!	ئاخ! ئۆف!
maybe *adv*	لەوانەیە
precious *adj*	بەنرخ, گرانبەها
stuck *adj*	گیرخواردن , چەقیوو
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
central *adj*	ناوەندیی, مەرکەزیی
distance *n*	مەسافە, ماوە , دووری
environment *n*	ژینگە
pollute *v*	پیسی دەکات
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
climber *n*	پیاهەڵگەڕ
clothing *n*	جلوبەرگ

English	کوردی
even *adv*	تەنانەت
footwear *n*	پێڵاو, شتومەکی لەپێکردن
get down *v*	هاتنەخوارەوە, دابەزین
icy *adj*	سەهۆڵاوی
overweight *adj*	قەڵەو
regular *adj*	ماوە بە ماوەی ڕێکوپێك
route *n*	ڕێگە
safety *n*	سەلامەتی
sudden *adj*	ناکاو, لە پڕ
walker *n*	پیاسەکەر, گەڕۆك
waterproof *adj*	دژەئاو (ئاو ناچێتەناویەوە)
Discoveries and Inventions	**دۆزینەوە و داهێنانەکان**
Flight	فڕین, گەشتی فڕۆکە
gilder *n*	فڕۆکەی شێوە کۆلارەیی کە بە جووڵەی باو و هەوا دەفڕێت
inflate *v*	تێدەکات , هەواتێکردن
injury *n*	زام , برینداری
kite *n*	کۆلارە
set off (leave) *v*	دەکەوێتە ڕێ ,دەڕوات
throughout (time)	بەدرێژایی ماوەی
Unit 6 Communication	**یەکەی 6 پەیوەندی کردن**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
agree *v*	ڕازی دەبێت لەسەر
ankle *n*	خرتکە, قولەپێ
answer phone *n*	پەیامگری تەلەفۆن
apologise *v*	داوای لێبوردن دەکات
assistant *n*	یاریدەدەر
desperate *adj*	زۆر پێویستی پێیەتی
dial *v*	ژمارەی تەلەفۆن لێدەدات
fault *n*	هەڵە
hero *n*	پاڵەوان, قارەمان
hospital *n*	نەخۆشخانە
incredibly *adv*	بەڕادەیەکی ئەوەندە نائاسایی کە ناتوانرێت باوەڕی پێبکرێت
guilty *adj*	تاوانبار
meanwhile *adj*	لەهەمان کاتدا
message *n*	پەیام
missing *adj*	ونبوو
notice (take no notice) *n*	سەرنج

WORD LIST

English	کوردی
relieved *adj*	دڵئاسوودەیی
rescue *v*	ڕزگاری دەکات
sensible *adj*	ئاقلانە, ماقووڵ
soup *n*	شۆربا
thanks (thanks to...) *n*	سوپاس
unfortunately *adv*	بەداخەوە
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
afterwards *adv*	پاش ئەوە, لەپاش لەدوای
alive *adj*	زیندوو
already *adv*	ئێستاکە بووە یان ڕوویداوە
ambulance *n*	ئەمبولانس, ئۆتۆمبێلی فریاگوزاریی, ئیسعاف
communicate *v*	پەیوەندیگرتن
edition *n*	چاپی ژمارە , نوسخەی (گۆڤارو ئەو بابەتانە)
Finland	فینلەندا
glade *adj*	خۆشحاڵ, شاد, کامەران
hard (=difficult) *adj*	سەخت, زەحمەت
headline *n*	سەردێری هەواڵەکان
hero *n*	پاڵەوان, قارەمان
hunt *v*	ڕاودەکات, ڕاوکردن
necessary *adj*	پێویست
race *v*	پێشبڕکێ
receive *v*	وەریدەگرێت, بەدەستی دەگات
sender *n*	نێرەر
unconscious *adj*	لە هۆشخۆچوو, بێ ئاگا, بوراوە
yet *adv*	هێشتا
Worldwide *adj*	سەرانسەری جیهان
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
Calm down!	هێمن بەرەوە !
death *n*	مردن
Jamaica	ولاَتی جامایکا
madman *n*	پیاوی شێت
notice *v*	سەرنج دەدات
shake *v*	ڕایدەوەشێنێت
warn *v*	هۆشیاریی پێدەدات
urgent *adj*	بەپەلە
sound system *n*	سیستەمی دەنگ

English	کوردی
speaker *n*	بڵندگۆ, موکەبەرە
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
bedclothes *n*	سەرجێگە, چەرچەف
beside *prep*	لەتەنیشت
breath in *v*	هەناسە هەڵمژین
catch hold *v*	دەیگرێت, گرتنی شتێك
ceiling *n*	بنمیچ
clear *adj*	ڕوون
deeply *adv*	بەقووڵی
dream *n*	خەون
eyeball *n*	ناوەڕاستی چاو, بیلبیلەی چاو
eyelash *n*	برژانگ
hold on	دەستگرتن بە, مانەوە
horror *n*	ترسناك, ترس
lift up *v*	بەرزدەکاتەوە
lip *n*	لێو
push off *v*	بەجێی دەهێڵێ
salty *adj*	سوێر
thick *adj*	ئەستوور
tiny *adj*	باریك, بچووك
turn over *v*	هەڵی دەگێڕێتەوە
wave *n*	شەپۆل
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
bully *v*	دەیترسێنێت
divide *n*	دابەشی دەکات
Jamaican	خەڵکی جامایکا
judge *v*	دادوەر, حاکم
on the scene (=info fashion)	لە شوێنی مەبەستدا
regard (consider think) *v*	لێکی دەداتەوە
spread *v*	پەرشوبلاَوی دەکاتەوە
tragically *adj*	بەشێوەیەکی خەمناك
Discoveries and Inventions	**دۆزینەوە و داهێنانەکان**
Medicine	**دەرمانی پزیشکی**
bacteria *n*	بەکتریا
cancerous tumour	گرێی شێرپەنجەیی

English	کوردی
chemical *n*	ماددەی کیمیاوی
laboratory *n*	تاقیگە
leukaemia *n*	لۆکیمیا, شێرپەنجەی خوێن
material *n*	شتومەك, مادە
mould (fungus) *n*	کەڕو
x-ray *n*	تیشکی ئێکس, ئەشیعە
Unit 7 People and Places	**یەکەی 7 خەڵك و شوێنەکان**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
congratulations *n*	پیرۆزبایی
look forward to *v*	چاوەڕوانی دەکات بە هیوای
sign *v*	ئیمزای دەکات
souvenir *n*	یادگاری
vote *v*	دەنگدەدات
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
abroad *adv*	هەندەران , دەرەوەی وڵات
enter *v*	دەچێتە ژوورەوە
so (so much) *adv*	زۆر
definitely *adv*	بەدڵنیاییەوە
may *v*	لەوانەیە
might *v*	لەوانەبوو
Shut up!	دەمت داخە ! بێدەنگبە !
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
hold *v* (hold an event)	سازی دەکات (چالاکیەك ساز دەکات)
jaguar *n*	پڵنگی بەڵەکی ئەمەریکی
kind (=*nice*) *adj*	دڵنەرم, میهرەبان
relaxed *adj*	مورتاح, ئارام
seafood *n*	خواردەمەنی گیانداره ئاوییەکان
suggestion *n*	پێشنیار
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
captain *n*	کاپتن, رابەر , سەرۆك تیم
cockles *n*	گیاندارێکی ئاوییە دوو قاوغی دڵ ئاسای هەیە

English	کوردی
decrease *v*	کەمی دەکاتەوە
disease *v*	نەخۆشی
dominated by	کۆنترۆڵ کراوە لە لایەن
isolated *adj*	جیاکراوە, دوورەپەرێز,گۆشەگیر
Irish *n*	ئیرلەندی
location *n*	شوێن, جێگە
per capita	بۆهەریەك لە دانیشتوان
Polynesian	پۆلۆنیسی, خەڵکی یان زمانی دوورگەی پۆلۆنیسیا
sailing *n*	گەشت بە کەشتی
shellfish *n*	گیانداری ئاوی قاوغدار
wheel *n*	ڕەوڕەوە , پێچکە
wheelbarrow *n*	عەرەبانەی دەستی ,یەك چەرخە
windsurfing *n*	وەستان لەسەر بۆردێك لەناو ئاودا کە بە با و شەپۆلی ئاو دەجوولێت
Discoveries and Inventions	**دۆزینەوە و داهێنانەکان**
Money	**پارە**
barter *v*	ئاڵو گۆڕ و کڕینی شتومەك و کاڵا بەبێ بەکارهێنانی پارە
credit / debit card *n*	کارتی قەرز, حیسابی بانك
crops *n*	بەروبووم, دانەوێڵە
currency *n*	دراو (پارە)
decline *v*	ڕەت دەکرێتەوە
exchange *v*	ئاڵوگۆڕی دەکات
gradually *adj*	پلە بە پلە, بەرە بەرە
issue *v*	دەردەکات (وەك ڕۆژنامە)
labour *n*	کرێکار
represent *v*	نوێنەرایەتی دەکات
stamp *v*	مۆری لێدەدات
Farewell Unit	**بەشی ماڵئاوایی**
deserve *v*	شایەستەی ئەوەیە
record *n*	تۆمار
We'll take it from there.	ئیتر لەوێوە دەستی پێدەکەیت
(we'll see what happens)	(بابزانین چی ڕوودەدات)